

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how they are to be paid. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XII. NO. 21.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THE CIRCUS.

### GREAT UPROAR AT YESTERDAY'S PERFORMANCE.

Motion Requesting Miners to Quit Militia Precipitated It—Motion Laid on Table, While a Militiaman, Who is a Delegate to the Circus, Defends the Murderous Organization.

The Central Faked Union circus gave a great performance yesterday, and at one time the uproar was terrific. It all came about when Delegate Quinlan, of the Pipe Caulkers, and Tappers stepped into the ring and said that two years ago a circular was received from Gompers ordering union men not to join the militia. He claimed to have read of a company of "union" miners being called out in the present strike. He requested that Mitchell be notified to order his members in the United Mine Workers to refrain from joining the militia. (Voices all over the room)—Move it be laid on the table.

(Other voices)—Seconded. The motion was voted down.

"I'm satisfied the miners will not join the militia after this strike," volunteered Wolf, a Kangaroo Social Democrat and delegate of the Cigarmakers; "I think it should be laid off till the strike is settled."

"It would look like antagonizing labor to take action," chimed in Robinson, organizer of the A. F. of L., and financial secretary of the faked union. Kelly, of the Stage Employees, declared that if the union militia men were ordered out to do strike duty it would be better than being shot by regulars. Jones and applause greeted the next performer. He was Holland, of the Eccentric Firemen. "If organized labor controlled the militia by joining it," declared this "insane" babe, "when they were ordered out on strike duty they would shoot the strikers. 'I am a militia man,' boasted he, proudly, 'and will remain one!'"

Some of the delegates were heard to groan that the performance was degrading. The cause of the grumbling was that the old gavel which was a badge of honor, and suggested the flaming brow, was replaced by a potato masher. This they moaned was the work of some vegetable or temperance freak; but they buried their grief after the show by laughing in the old stuff just the same.

Announcer Bohm commenced the proceedings by reading a letter from Mayor Low, telling them he had referred their letter complaining of violations of the labor laws by the Borough Construction Co., of Brooklyn, to the president of that borough as it was under his jurisdiction. Another letter from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn on the same subject was then read. He wrote that he would look into the matter. Both letters were referred to the Blue Stone Outlets' Union, which made the charges. Great attention and absolute quiet prevailed when Bohm announced that he had a package from Sammy Gompers of the A. F. of L. Sammy wrote that the Milwaukee Trades Council had sent out a circular, asking the central bodies in the country, connected with the A. F. of L., to send delegates to a conference to organize a political party. This was done, Sammy declared, without the approval of the officers of the A. F. of L. If the plan was carried out, he wrote, it would disrupt the organization, and confusion would result. The letter concluded: "If the policy of the A. F. of L. is used, why is politics needed?"

The committee which was elected some weeks ago by the C. E. U. to confer with the Milwaukee Trades Council, made no report on the matter, so the letter was ordered filed, while the politicians of the circus exchanged the knowing wink.

Then came the feats of the committee. For the Miners' Defence Committee, Jacobs, of the Cigarmakers, said that if the unions didn't send their money for the miners through his committee, they (the unions) wouldn't have their names inscribed on the roll of honor.

The ringmaster had some trouble in keeping his performers in order at this point, for each delegate wanted to tell how much they had donated to the miners; but the potato masher came down with a thud, and these delegates had to wait till their names were reached on the programme.

New came the opportunity of the delegates to show their true tricks. In a hasty voice Delegate Meisel, of the Bartenders' Union, got up and wept about some of the liquor dealers who were trying to form a bartenders' union as a rival to his. No one seemed to know how to stop them, so no action was taken.

The delegates who were anxious to spoil the circus's programme by performing out of their turn were then allowed in the ring. They all told the amounts of their donations to the miners. Jacobs said that \$1,000 had been sent and Robinson said \$2,000 more would be sent this week. A strike oration was the next. This was delivered by the

blacksmiths' delegate. He claimed his organization had made demands for \$3.50 a day in conjunction with the Blacksmiths' Helpers, who asked a ten per cent. increase. If the demands are not granted this morning a strike would be called.

The members of the building trades section of the faked union seem to be patronizing any kind of goods when they go to Coney Island or other resorts. At least that is the inference from Buerro's, of the Cigarmakers, resolution, which requested members of that section to buy only "union made" goods at these places. The resolution was endorsed, but no detectives hired to see what goods were bought.

Quinlan, of the Pipe Caulkers and Tappers, then gave for the last time, at least he said so, his popular song on Cornwall. He asserted that the commissioner of water supply had denied getting the letter of the C. E. U., and refused to listen to his (Quinlan's) complaint against Cornwall. He has come to the conclusion that the reformers are jollying him. This, he declared, showed what was to be expected from reformers. He laid Cornwall to rest by saying he had got all the reform he wanted.

It was at this juncture that Quinlan started the uproar over the militia.

The delegate of the Pie Bakers then jumped in to do his act. The N. Y. Pie Bakery, after locking out his men and taking them back again, was discharging those who belonged to unions. The matter was referred to the arbitration committee.

Then came a complaint against Big 6 by McMahon, of the Eccentric and Standard Engineers for not seating them to "unions"—the New York Press and Wyckoff, Hallenbeck & Co. buildings. A vote was ordered set to Big 6.

The committee appointed to bring about peace between the Amalgamated Painters and the Brotherhood Painters, then reported. As stated that the Amalgamated declined to arbitrate and the brotherhood said they had "nothing to arbitrate," and there seemed friction in both unions. So the efforts of the committee were wasted.

With his 300 pounds of avoirdupois, Archibald, of the Brotherhood Painters, rose to object to that part of the report stating there was friction in his union. "There was not a scintilla of excitement," he declared; but he said that if the Building Trades would keep their hands off the painters for sixty days his organization would "lick" the Amalgamated or join them. The report was referred to his "union."

A letter was then read from the National Federation for Majority Rule, asking the C. E. U. if the "Better Times Agitation Committee" of which Edward Thimble, Samuel Solomon and Paul Thimble were the officers, represented organized labor. The communication stated that the "Better Times," etc., were getting the endorsements by organizations of candidates for office pledged for "labor" legislation. A letter will be sent stating the men mentioned have no standing.

A letter, appealing for funds, was received from the Piston (Pa.) Trade Council. They stated that in November, 1901, they started a paper called the "Industrial Advocate." The organization was now bankrupt, keeping up the paper so asked for donations. It was referred to a committee and the delegates walked out.

### PENN. S. E. C.

Pennsylvania State Committee called to order by Secretary. Remmel in the chair.

Roll call: Remmel, Goff, Sr., McConnell, Cowen, Illingworth and Gilchrist, present. Messer absent and excused.

Correspondence from Erie, Reading, Latrobe, Buttrickville, Belleverton, Allentown, Yonkers, Scranton, Harrisburg, Oak Ridge, and Julian Pierce. Motion to receive, act upon and filed, carried.

It was decided to send Comrade Wm. J. Adams to Oak Ridge on Aug. 20-22 to address the Harvest Home picnic at that place.

Motion that the Secretary be instructed to notify Section Philadelphia that the State Committee rules that Comrade Julian Pierce was a member of Section Philadelphia from the moment he deposited his card (showing he was in good standing) with the organizer, and is now a member, and that the act of Philadelphia in rescinding its former action, in regard to the acceptance of Pierce's card, was unconstitutional.

Vote by roll call: Remmel, Yes; Goff, Sr., Yes; McConnell, Yes; Cowen, Yes; Illingworth, Yes; Gilchrist, Yes; Messer absent.

Motion that the minutes be published in full in the Party organs, carried. Motion that the Secretary arrange an itinerary with Comrade W. J. Adams through the State, carried.

Illingworth reported that Section Allegheny Co. withdrew from the permanent man agreement and refused to accept the resignation of Comrade Eberle as State Secretary.

Motion that we withdraw from the permanent man agreement, carried. Motion that the Secretary's salary be \$100 per annum, payable quarterly, carried.

Motion that we request D. A. 15 to change their date of meeting to the 30 Sunday of the month and that the State Committee meet at 10 o'clock a. m. instead of 5 o'clock p. m., carried.

Motion that financial report be deferred until the next meeting, carried. Motion to adjourn, carried.

D. E. Gilchrist, Recording Secretary.

## BORING FROM WITHIN.

### KANGAROOS UNABLE TO ROPE IN MINERS.

Labor Fakirs to Exploit Coal Strike by Setting up Ticket of Their Own—Armory Builders Have Spent Much Money to Corral Miners.

[Special to the Daily People.]

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 13.—Ever since the coal miners went out on strike this region has been afflicted by the presence of the Kangaroo, Social Democratic, Democratic Social Nomination Paper Party, Multi-Coca, Public Ownership, Ownership Public, "Socialist" Party, "Armory" Sanitation, a la Carey Party, etc., etc.

The so-called National Executive Committee, which is at the present writing supposed to be located somewhere in St. Louis, whose business is carried on by the local quorum, whatever that may mean, have attempted to rope the miners into their parties by issuing "Socialist Strike Bulletins," and by sending their horganizers throughout the region, have sought to gain the support of the miners to their "standard."

The members of this very-much-named party have been fondly nursing the delusion that they were certain of capturing the miners, and visions of riding into political office over the prostrate forms of these workers, caused many "Armoryites" to dream pleasant dreams instead of the nightmare they have for so long been troubled with.

But they have been rudely awakened, for the labor fakirs realizing that these is something to be made out of this affair, propose to exploit the miners' strike for their own benefit, and have notified the political bipartisan party that they must clear out of the way, as they intend to go into politics on their own hook.

Matters came to a head last night when an effort was made by the Armoryites to have the "Workingmen's Alliance" endorse the "Socialist" ticket, who in turn, to be consistent with their glorious past, would endorse the candidates of the capitalist parties, and thereby lead the mine workers back to the shambles of capitalism.

The labor fakirs of this region turned out in force last night and succeeded in defeating the plans of the "Socialists" and have decided to run a "labor ticket" of their own.

Instead of the "Socialists" being able to say that the miners "are coming our way," they themselves were forced to take to the woods, and for all we know they may be "nobly waging the class struggle" all by their lonesome.

### ST. LOUIS KEEPING IT UP.

Holds Successful Meeting.—The "Dead" S. L. P. and The Kangas, (Special to the DAILY PEOPLE)

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—Section St. Louis, S. L. P., is keeping up the good work.

Those workmen, about 200 in number, who were lucky enough to be present at the S. L. P. agitation meeting, held at Solaced Market this city last Tuesday night were well paid for their trouble, and went home feeling satisfied that they had spent their time to good advantage.

The occasion, was a speech from comrade Vall of Section Collingsville, Ill. The subject was "The Miners' Strike, as viewed from a class-conscious standpoint."

Comrade Vall did full justice to the subject and also to the fakirs of United Mine Workers' Union. He is a ready and effective speaker, and several times his remarks created quite a sensation, as when he spoke of the lady fakirs of the U. M. W.; and how one "Mother Jones" goes through the mining camps calling the children of the miners her babies, and the miners her boys. "What do you think of the 'mother,'" he asked the audience, "who shook hands with the judge who had sent five of her boys to jail for terms ranging from three to twelve months, for simply trying to get a little more of the wealth which they themselves create? O, of all fakirs, save us from the lady fakir!"

The address was listened to throughout with rapt attention and never did the fakirs get a worse flogging than they got on this occasion, and that too to the extreme delight of the vast crowd of workmen and women which composed the audience, some of whom had come long distances to hear the speaker.

Comrade Cox also spoke on the class struggle, and got in some hard licks on the political fakir. He also showed how necessary it was in our fight against capitalism to batter down the props on which capitalism stands, also showing the necessity for a working class movement to be revolutionary if success is ever to be attained.

The meeting was a great success from every point of view. We sold 10 copies of "What Means This Strike," besides other literature, and getting some subscriptions for our English and German organs.

The St. Louis Kangas have often asserted that the S. L. P. is dead, yet none of them have the courage to come out and bury us. We are not dead nor even sleeping, and from now on the Kangas will find that we are too much alive and too much on the firing line for their interest.

## THE ARBEITER ZEITUNG EXCURSION.

A Great Success—Some Observations by a Participant.

The Arbeiter-Zeitung Excursion last Sunday was a great success. It was eleven o'clock before the steamer Laura M. Staria and the barge John Nelson passed under the new and old East River bridges on their way to Raritan Beach. Both vessels were comfortably crowded with as jolly and well-behaved a crowd of excursionists as ever sailed down the harbor.

The inevitable young man and his best girl (or perhaps some other fellow's best girl) were there in the usual large numbers. They enjoyed the day flirting and dancing, while at night they sang lustily and sought the privacy of some retired nook to tell once more the old, old story. But these precious couples by no means had the steamer and barges to themselves—"there were others," whole families of them, from the aged father and mother and grown-up brother and sister, down to the latest arrival of a couple of weeks ago. They grouped themselves in convenient places, discussed family affairs, or played tag and attacked the lunch baskets with great frequency and considerable zest. A few of the male members went off and engaged in a quiet game of pinocle or discussed party affairs, while the women folks kept the children in line and compared notes about men and their queer peculiarities.

The ride across New York Bay was delightful, showing that magnificent harbor in all its beauty. The Kill von Kull and the Manhattan River were industrial revelations. Their waters were touched at places by huge oil refineries, electric power houses, ship-building plants, fertilizing and chemical works, the latter of which emitted pungent odors and fumes. At other places large sweeps of marsh meadows were seen filled in with ashes, covered with a net-work of railroad tracks, or surmounted by trestles and bridges, with iron furnaces and other large mills dotting them. Huge works in which cast iron piping and terra cotta are made were frequently seen embedded in some pastoral view, and vomiting, as did all the mills, factories and plants described, volumes of black and sooty smoke, from towering iron funnels and brick chimneys. On both sides of the Kill von Kull and the Raritan River are many industrial towns of considerable size.

The scenery of Staten Island and New Jersey, as seen from the decks of the steamer and the barge, was beautiful and surprising. Imagine a clear, cool day, with a bright blue sky and white clouds. In the distance is at times a flat, at other times a steep and rolling country, that narrows the waterway and seems close to you. Imagine again sweeping and extensive marsh meadows of yellow, backed by big undulating hills of blue wrapped in parts in mists of gray, and you will get a faint idea of the scenery en route.

There was not much time allowed at the grove and the return voyage was begun at six o'clock. Singing seemed more in favor as twilight fell on the earth, for more groups of singers could be seen and heard during that time than at any other time of the day. It is not to be concluded from this that the dancing ceased; on the contrary, that went on with increased hilarity, taxing the vigorous and stirring efforts of the band to the utmost.

When night came the steamer and the barge went floating down the Kill von Kull and across the bay in bright moonlight, the silvery sheen of which was constantly reflected in the rising and falling waters.

The dock at East Third street was reached at 12 o'clock. Most of the excursionists were then pretty tired and worn, but all were happy and voted the excursion an enjoyable affair and a great success.

### A CALL.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—In compliance with the provisions of Article V, Section 7k, the Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith called upon to make nominations for one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, to be held in December, 1902.

The place of the convention is not yet definitely determined, but will be either Syracuse, N. Y., or Hartford, Conn.

The nominations shall close on Wednesday, October 1, 1902, and report must be made to the undersigned on or before that date. The nominations made will then be submitted to the Sections for a general vote.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN,

National Secretary.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION SOMERVILLE.

Whereas, The statement and propositions received by Section Somerville from Thomas Curran and Pierce have been read and fully digested, and, Whereas, They having been found to have been faked, Section Somerville hereby repudiates the plotters of them, and, Resolved, That we hereby express full confidence in the N. E. C. and the Editor of the DAILY PEOPLE.

### EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MASS.

Sections Cambridge, Somerville, Medford and Woburn are requested to send two (2) delegates each to a conference relative to setting a date for holding a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in this district. Delegates will meet at 7 Marriam street, Somerville, August 24, at 3 p. m. sharp.

## DISEASE AND DEATH.

### HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE WEAVERS IN A WOOLEN TRUST MILL.

Ravages of Consumption Therein So Great That Health Board Is Forced to Act—Abominable Sanitary Arrangements of the Washington Mills.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE)

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 16.—The city board of health, which made a tour of inspection at the Washington Mills, as a result of the complaint that a number of cases of consumption had developed amongst its employees, has decided to take no action in the matter until the conditions existing in the other mills of the city have been inspected.

The complaint consisted of the following letter, recently received from the State Board of Health:

"To Roscoe Doble, Clerk of Board of Health, Lawrence, Mass.: 'Dear Sir—The attention of this board has been recently called by Dr. R. C. Cabot, physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital, to the prevalence of phthisis at the Washington woolen mills in your city.'

"From his statement it is evident that five cases of the disease have appeared amongst persons working in this mill, who had gone there within the past year, and these among his practice alone.

"In view of the fact that phthisis is considered a contagious disease, it must be evident that a source of infection exists in this mill, which should be investigated by your board, and, if possible, measures be taken to prevent its spread.

"Yours respectfully,

"FRANK L. MORSE,"

"Medical Inspector."

Those who are familiar with the awful conditions existing in some parts of this big plant, and the vile atmosphere which its 63,000 operatives are compelled to breathe, while toiling to produce wealth for the unscrupulous capitalist "gentlemen" of the American Woolen Co., who have been engaged during the past seven months in trying to force what is practically a physical impossibility, the running of two looms on fancy work, upon their weavers, will not be at all surprised to learn of the spread of this most dreaded of all contagious diseases, consumption, amongst the employees of the Washington Mills.

In some of the weaverrooms, especially Nos. 1 and 2, where 400 of the 750 weavers work, and in the combing, carding, dyeing, washing, wet-fining and other departments, the abominable contrivances used for water closets are such as would surely have been considered disgraceful and health-destroying had they existed in old Damascus 2,000 years ago.

These closets consist of iron troughs about 10 feet long, and some 10 by 14 inches in depth and width, with a plug at one end. Over this is set a framework of wood devoid of covers. Two such outfits are set up parallel to each other and separated by a board partition about 8 feet high, a sign on the outside indicating which sex the thing was intended to poison.

The troughs are "supposed" to be flushed out at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. A detailed description of the results of the existence of these abominations would read like a chapter from "Gulliver's Travels."

The whole business is too disgusting to dwell upon, and yet the poor wage-slaves of the Washington Mills have never dared, even when on strike, to make a protest, a demand that the outfit be abolished and something decent be installed that would enable them to avoid having to breathe such vile atmosphere as that which is driving so many of them into consumption and an early grave.

To the class-conscious Socialist worker, who sees great numbers of the working class reduced to so low a condition of mental and physical degradation as to leave almost no spirit of resistance amongst them, the necessity will be apparent of bending greater energy to the work of arousing the latent intelligence of the workers, instilling into them a knowledge of the class struggle, and pointing out to them the necessity of living up in the ranks of the S. L. P., and S. T. & L. A., wherein they may take an intelligent part in the accomplishment of the social revolution and the emancipation of the working class from the thralldom of wage slavery.

The following is a summary of the accident cases treated during the past twenty-four hours at the Lawrence General Hospital: M. Barry, Pacific Mills, laceration of second and third fingers of the left hand; Eddie Devine, Washington Mills, nail torn from great toe; Peter Hafer, Washington Mills, laceration over right eye; Booth Chatterton, Pacific Mills, amputation of first and second fingers of right hand; Alphonse Thibault, Atlantic Mills, laceration of right hand; Moses Gilliam, Washington Mills, fracture of both bones of left leg above the ankle.

Gilliam was on the elevator at the third story of the new storehouse when the rope broke, and he was precipitated to the bottom of the well. Recently a Syrian operative at the Washington fell four stories down an elevator well and received terrible injuries.

These are the "risks of labor," of which only the Socialist points out the true cause, and the true remedy therefor, to wit: the private ownership of the machinery of production, and the changing, through the capture and exercise of political power, of that private ownership into collective ownership, the co-operative commonwealth, under which the machinery will be used to lighten the toil of the worker, instead of, as at present, intensify it, so that he is lacerated and maimed and murdered while trying to keep the pace.

The lackeys tell us of the "risks of capital," but we have not heard of any one suffering from lacerated flesh, broken bones, or consumptive lungs being brought to the hospital from on board the splendid yacht of the Ayer family, who are the "main guys" of the American Woolen Co., owners of the Washington Mills.

\*\*\*

The Lawrence Central Labor Union has appointed a committee to solicit funds from the various unions in aid of the striking coal miners.

This is the same C. L. U. that tried to block the efforts of the woolen and worsted weavers to organize and render aid to the Oleyville strikers when the two-loom fight against the American Woolen Co. began last spring, denouncing L. A. 373, S. T. & L. A., as an irregular organization, and loudly disclaiming responsibility for funds collected in aid of people "not affiliated with regularly organized labor," etc.

Despite their efforts, the alliance was founded and is still growing, and has sent nearly \$800 to the Providence strike fund.

The same C. L. U. passed resolutions deploring the effects of the Washington strike on the "business interests" of the city.

\*\*\*

George L. Selden, superintendent of the cloth department of the Arlington mills, has severed his connection with that concern after fifteen years of service.

Selden was formerly agent of a cotton mill at Lake Ticonderoga, N. Y.

The number of changes that have taken place at the Arlington recently is causing no little comment and considerable uneasiness amongst the remaining heads of departments.

The changes began with Superintendent Lewne of the cotton department; then followed Thomas Andrew, overseer of the packing room; Fred Einfeld, repair boss; John R. Eob, boss of the stringing and finishing; and now, Selden has gone, and the others are wondering whose turn it will be next.

Those mills in the past have been dominated by Englishmen and "old country" methods, and the changes now taking place are attributed to the influence of an American capitalist who had made his millions by "American methods," and who is gradually acquiring a controlling interest in the Arlington. A big consolidation may be looked for as a result of his plans.

\*\*\*

At the Davis and Furbur Machine Co.'s shops, located about three miles from Lawrence in the town of North Andover, the "nothing to arbitrate" principle was applied this week to a number of Polish workmen employed in the "scratch" room of that plant, who demanded an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. The demand was refused and the twelve men who started what was intended to be a strike, were summarily discharged; no doubt, as a warning to the rest of the wage slaves in that notorious slave pen, that they must not show any disposition to rebel lest they be sent the same road.

The Davis & Furbur concern manufactures textile machinery, mules, dressing frames, etc., and is one of the largest plants of its kind. The "unskilled" laborers get \$1.25 per day and others apparently whatever they can get to work for, some few of the "machinists" getting as "high" as \$2 and \$2.25.

### MASS. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. is making every effort to develop the necessary resources to wage the most vigorous battle ever conducted by the S. L. P. in this State. To materialize our plans funds are necessary and in this department of the party's activity we have thus far succeeded to a degree that eclipses any previous effort.

In addition to the Greater Boston Annual Picnic, which will not be a liberal sum, the five dollar pledge plan initiated by Section Boston has developed to the point that a sum aggregating to something like \$400 has been secured in pledges.

The fact that \$150 has been received on account indicates that these pledges are not merely so many names, and ciphers on paper. In addition to the five dollar pledge and the Greater Boston Picnic which was run off on Saturday last there are yet to be held two other picnics. One to take place Saturday, Aug. 16, by the Good Intent Association, which is composed of members and sympathizers of the party in the cigar trade, at Kopleys Grove, Roslindale, also on Labor Day, The Scandinavian Socialist Club will run a picnic at Armory Grove, Roxbury; one half of the proceeds are to go to the DAILY PEOPLE and the remaining half to be equally divided between Section Boston and the State Committee. It now devolves upon you, comrades of Greater Boston, to not alone make The Good Intent Association's Picnic a success, but to enable the Scandinavian Socialist Club to eclipse any previous effort. Do your duty and we shall wage a campaign that will be a credit to the S. L. P.

## HORRIBLE CONDITIONS.

### FAMILY IN NORTH ADAMS FOUND STARVING.

Father Out of Work Arrested for Neglect of Children—Maggots Crawling Over Baby—Both Husband and Wife Sent to Jail.

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 11.—When Dr. J. R. Hobbie had occasion to call at the house of Mr. and Mrs. George Roberts who live at Greylock, a small suburb of North Adams, one day last week, he found the place in the most shocking condition. On a wretched apology for a bed lay a three months' old baby which evidently had not been washed since it was born. Maggots were crawling over the child and it seemed to be dying of starvation. The physician found that it was not medical attention the child needed, but nourishing food and care. Two other children appeared to have enough to eat and wear, although they were very untidy.

The whole family were living in such repulsive surroundings that the doctor reported the matter to the police.

Captain Frank Jones and the police matron visited the house late in the evening and took the baby to the hospital. As a further result of the visit a complaint was made out by the chief of police against the three children for being neglected children and the two older ones were removed to the city farm next morning and the parents were arrested. In court George Roberts was charged with non-support and drunkenness and his wife Ida Roberts with lewdness. She pleaded not guilty but later retracted her plea and pleaded guilty although no evidence was produced against her. Robert pleaded not guilty to the charges against him.

Evidence was produced to show that he had not cared for his family to the best of his ability and that his young wife was unable to properly care for her children. It was also brought out that "both father and mother had threatened to kill the baby, the father testifying when he took the stand that they did not mean it."

Captain Frank Jones told of his going to the house and finding Roberts drunk and in bed. The provisions of the household were the scantiest. The city almoner testified that the family had received aid several months ago, and the evidence of other witnesses showed that without food sent by relatives the family must have starved. Two women who lived in the same house with the Roberts family stated that Mrs. Roberts had done fairly well while she had the assistance of her mother but that since the latter's death things had grown from bad to worse. Roberts had worked on the railroad until the spring and had given his wages, which amounted to \$40 per month, to the support of the family. This summer the only work he could get was on a farm and there he earned very little in this way and was at present out of work. The two older children were glad to accept bits of food from neighbors.

The court, after hearing the evidence, asked Roberts and his wife if they would be satisfied to have the children put in the custody of the State Board of Charity; but both objected to this plan. Mrs. Roberts asked that she might retain the care of the baby and her husband said he was fond of the children and would rather have them with him. The case was continued for judgment until next morning when in his own defense Roberts said that he had done as well as he could by his family, that he had tried to get permanent employment and failed. As for drinking, he claimed that the only liquor he had in the house was some beer which his wife required to give her strength. He said he had been drinking of this when Captain Jones found him under the influence of liquor. His wife stated that her husband had bought groceries and provisions when he had money and neighbors said they had seen him use the broom and mop in the endeavor to clean up the house. The court, nevertheless, found him guilty on the charge of non-support and drunkenness and sentenced him to the house of correction for 90 days. His wife Ida Roberts on the charge of lewdness was sent to the reformatory prison for women at Sherburn for two years. The children were given into the care of the State Charity Commissioners.

### CAMPAIGN OPENED IN YONKERS.

Yonkers, Aug. 16.—Branch Yonkers of Westchester County opened the campaign last night with a rousing meeting on Getty's square, the principal street in the city. About 500 were present. The meeting was opened by Joseph Sweeney, organizer of Branch Yonkers, who spoke on the issues of the campaign, devoting most of his time to an exposure of the "Workingman's Mayor," Michael Walsh. Sweeney was followed by Frank D. Lyon, of New York, who delivered an address on the "Class Struggle," in a clear and eloquent manner, his audience following with rapt attention, for over an hour. Leaflets showing the difference between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. were distributed.



## FACTS FOR WORKERS, No. 2.

The Share of Labor in Its Own Product.  
Necessary Rectification of a Misleading Statement in the Census of 1900  
Concerning the "Net Product" of the Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.

Our first article under the head, "Facts for Workers," appeared in THE PEOPLE of Sunday, July 20. A part of it related to the "share of labor in its product," which we then said was, according to the figures of "Net Product" given by the census, less than one-fifth of the value of the said "Net Product," computed at the prices paid on the retail market.

Owing, however, to the special and actually inappropriate meaning given by the census office to the expression, "Net Product," we then made a certain error of statement which must be corrected, as it might lead to dispute and confusion. While this error does not in the least affect the stated result of our calculations (as will be seen hereafter), it is important that no opportunity be afforded to capitalist organs for contesting either the accuracy of our figures or the soundness of our conclusions.

The statement of the census is that the "Gross Product" of the manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1900 was \$13,040,013,638; but that the "Net Product" (value at the works), after deducting all duplications consequent upon the use of materials purchased in a partially manufactured form, was \$8,388,409,055, the total value of such partly manufactured materials being \$4,651,717,228.

Taking for granted that the expression "Net Product" meant here—as it usually means—the value "added" by the manufacturing and mechanical industries to the materials supplied by other industries (such as raw products of the farm, of the forest, of the waters, of the mines, etc.), we also used it incorrectly. True, the census agent further on observes: "It is impossible to make a similar comparison with previous censuses, for this is the first time that the census office has attempted to differentiate materials consumed in manufacture between the absolute raw materials and the materials purchased in a partly manufactured form. But, leaving this matter for further consideration, we hastily inferred from these additional remarks of the census agent that he had applied a new method, more accurate than in the previous censuses, of finding the "Net Product" in the generally accepted sense of the term, and that he had found it to be \$8,388,409,055 (value at the works).

As soon as we could look into this more closely, we found, however, that we had been mistaken in our understanding of the census statement. The sum of \$8,388,409,055, which the census office gives as the "Net Product" of manufacturing and mechanical industries, is not merely the value added by the labor employed in those industries to the raw materials produced by other labor; it includes also the value of those materials. In other words, it does not represent the "Net Product," it represents the actual "Gross Product," free from those arithmetical (or bookkeeping) duplications which are caused by the sale and transfer of already more or less worked up materials from one establishment to another in the divided process of manufacture.

Again, while the discrimination between raw and partly manufactured materials is unquestionably very useful for certain purposes, it does not afford a new and improved basis for the calculation of the "Net Product" and of the "share of labor" therein. For this particular object the census of 1900 is neither better nor worse than its predecessors and we must exactly follow the same method as we did in the "Socialist Almanac," when we analyzed the census of 1890 and found that at that time the share of labor in its product was apparently 47 per cent. (including clerical labor). If the value of the product was computed at factory prices, but was only 24 1-2 per cent. if the computation was made at the retail prices. This was, in fact, what we did. Regardless of our error in hastily accepting the census terminology, and we thus arrived at the conclusion which we gave to our readers, without, however, presenting the arithmetical details of our operation for fear of driving away those among them—too numerous perhaps—who have a holy horror of figures. Now, however, it seems necessary, and at any rate it may be well, to give as briefly as possible such of those details as are indispensable for a clear understanding of the matter under consideration.

The "Gross Product" in 1900, including the duplications above referred to, was 13,040 million dollars.

2. The value of all "materials" including exactly the same duplications, was 7,300 million dollars, or about 55 per cent. of the total "Gross Product."

3. By deducting the value of all "materials" from the "Gross Product," the duplications are evidently eliminated, and we have a "Net Product"—that is, a value actually created by the labor employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industries—amounting to 5,680 million dollars, or about 45 per cent. of the total "Gross Product."

4. The "total wages" paid to labor having been 2,230 million dollars, and its actual "Net Product" 5,680 millions, its share therein was apparently 41 per cent. In other words, for every \$100 of value (factory price) added by the average worker to \$125 worth of materials (raw or already worked up), he received \$41 in money.

5. Having seen the worker as a producer, we may now view him as a consumer.

In the first place, let us observe that he is not with \$41, but with only \$37, that he appears on the retail markets as a purchaser of values created by labor. Of the 20 per cent. of his earnings which go to the landlord, one-half (or \$4) is for the actual consumption of the laborer—his "means of shelter" at a price which includes, besides the wear and tear

of the tenement that he occupies, the "profit" of the capital engaged in the construction of that tenement; the other half (or \$4) being levied upon him by the said landlord, as owner of the soil, which is not produced by labor.

6. Now, then, comes the worker on the retail market with \$37 and there finds that the \$225 value (factory price), to which he has contributed \$100 by his labor upon materials worth \$125, has apparently increased on an average 50 per cent., and even more—that is, has become \$337.50—in passing from the shop or the factory to the market place or to the retailer. How did this occur? To be sure some additional labor has been spent in transporting and distributing the product; but to those who will take the trouble of reading page 170 of the "Socialist Almanac," it will be quite plain that the amount added by such useful, or necessary labor to the factory price, or apparent value at the works, is actually insignificant; it does not amount to 2 per cent. of the total value of the product on the retail market.

7. Are we, then, to conclude that the retail price, which represents the final, and consequently the real, value of the product, depends upon the will of the retailers, who, in this case, should indeed be thanked for their considerate treatment of the consumers in not increasing the price more than 50 per cent.? Or are we to understand that it depends on the so-called "law of supply and demand," which, in this case, operates so strangely as to make two prices, namely, a "factory price" of \$225, and a "retail price" of \$337.50? Either of these two conclusions would obviously be absurd. The simple fact is that the retail price of \$337.50 is the real price and represents the real value, because, on an average, there is as much labor embodied in the manufactured product selling on an average at that price, as is required for the production of gold to the amount of \$337.50.

8. But our problem is not yet solved. The question now assumes this new form: How did it occur that a real value represented by a price of \$337.50, could be obtained at the factory for \$225, seeing that an insignificant part of the difference (say \$1), is made up of transporting and distributing labor? Again, this question is answered in the "Socialist Almanac" (page 177). We quote: "The fact is that not until the last market is reached—the market in which consumers must buy—does the capitalistic process of dividing and sub-dividing among capitalists the surplus value produced by the workers come to an end. The difference between the factory price and the retail price is made up in small part of the cost of the labor employed in transporting and distributing the product, but in much greater part represents that portion of surplus value which the direct employers of labor must abandon to the capitalists engaged in trade. They 'must' abandon that portion simply because the capitalist class, used in carrying stocks of merchandise, is a factor in the capitalistic process of production, and, as such, is entitled to a share in the benefits of that process." In other words, the surplus value created by labor, that is, the value produced by the worker over and above his wages, is divided among the capitalists, not in proportion to the number of wage workers in their direct employ, but in proportion to the capital at their command.

9. We may now sum up and conclude: Our worker appears on the retail market with \$37, which constitute his net earnings for a product worth \$337.50 on that market, but in which figure \$125 of materials produced by other workers, and about \$7 of transporting and distributing labor; so that his net product is \$205.50. His share (\$37) is, therefore, 18 per cent. of his net product.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

## RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION ROANOKE.

At the regular meeting of Section Roanoke (Va.), S. L. P., held on August 2, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There has come to the notice of our section a certain statement and propositions, purporting to reflect the sentiments of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island, as expressed by their delegates to a convention held on April 27, 1902;

Whereas, Said statement and propositions are based almost exclusively upon certain puerile assertions made by Julian Pierce, in his lampoon published May 28, or one month later than the date of said convention, showing that said statement and propositions could not be a reflex of the sentiments of said convention, or if so, then the party in Rhode Island stands self convicted of conspiracy and treason to the S. L. P. of the United States; and

Whereas, The similarity of the two documents, the Pierce lampoon and the statement and propositions above clearly show that they were conceived by the same scheming brains, and for the express purpose of scuttling our party press, as proven by their acts in sending those lampoons to the advertising patrons of our PEOPLE, and also to our friends outside the ranks of the S. L. P.; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section Roanoke condemn those lampoons as being absurd, unconstitutional, and an infamous insult to the intelligence of the rank and file of the party in the United States, and, in fact, to all intelligent Socialists everywhere.

A copy of these resolutions to be sent to Thomas Curran, R. I., and a copy to the N. E. C. for publication in the party press.

H. D. M'ETER,  
B. D. DOWNEY,  
Committee on Resolutions.

## French Socialist Books.

We have on hand an assortment of French Socialist Books. Guesde, Lafargue, and others are among the authors. A list of these books will be sent on application.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
2 New Beeds St., New York, N. Y.

## SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

Written for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE by Henry Nivet, Member of the "Parti Ouvrier Français," Secretary of the Federation of Seine-et-Oise, Adherent to the Socialist Party of France (Revolutionary Socialist Unity.)

(Continued from last week.)

## RESULTS.

At the present writing the exact totals of votes polled by the Revolutionary Socialist Unity is not known to us; the minister of the interior holds the secret. As yet we are unacquainted with the results posted in the city halls in districts where we have no sections, and the bourgeois press is as still as a mouse on the subject. The results will be published in full by the National Council of the P. O. F. But according to what is already known, the Revolutionary Socialist Unity polled 300,000. A review just out gives the "French Socialist Party" 376,130 votes, and the candidates who repudiated ministerialism attributed 487,021 votes. The elected candidates of the "French Socialist Party" are 28 in number, representing 166,000 voters, the elected candidates of Revolutionary Socialist Unity are 14 in number, representing 122,854 voters. The names of our 14 elected candidates are, Allard, Denesche, Bouvere, Chauviere, Constant, Coulaud, Dejeune, Delory, Dufour, Sella, Sembat, Thuriot, Vaillant, Walter. The number of our representatives has not diminished, and we would have cause for nothing but rejoicing were it not for the fact that Groussier and Zevras (formerly deputies) were defeated. Comrade Groussier was defeated by a nationalist, and comrade Zevras, by the architect of the "Grande-Chartreuse." Groussier's defeat is due to accidental causes, it is one of the last effects of the craze fomented in Paris by the ministerialists and the nationalist. There are still hundreds of the little storekeepers simple enough to imagine that the political shade of their deputy influences their receipts. The cure is at work. The defeat of Zevras is due to coalition of all the bourgeois forces. The P. O. F. stand on the class struggle could not but group against it all the "law and order" forces. But, if we experience only defeats such as the one that overtook Zevras it will argue well for the proximity of the Social Revolution; in 1893, at the first ballot, Zevras obtained 7,193 votes and was elected on the second by 9,000 votes; at the recent elections he obtained 8,808 votes on the first ballot, and went down to defeat with 10,194 on the second ballot.

There is another defeat over which the bourgeois should also itself hoarse with joy; the defeat of Guesde. The following figures tell the story and vindicate the scope of the bourgeois victory. Guesde was elected in 1893 by 6,887 votes, defeated in 1898 with 7,908 votes, and again defeated this year with 8,728 votes. It would be appreciating results in a very superficial manner were we to attribute the defeat of some of our comrades and the momentary slow increase of the number of revolutionary socialists to the kind of campaign that was conducted against us. The principal reasons for the actual conditions are more general and are to be sought for elsewhere. They are essentially economical in their nature. In the first place they hold to the rapidly increasing difficulties that weigh so heavily on the little bourgeoisie and the small peasants; the little business man, the little shop owner, the small farmer feels himself doomed, but the causes of this remain a mystery. Socialism, every day presented to them as something awful, is still looked upon as an enemy—but as a distant enemy, a future enemy. On the contrary, the direct enemy, the one that is visible and that can be attacked as the sum total of our political institutions and those who direct them; as a consequence they are predisposed towards non-socialist political oppositions. But at the same time in a dim, confused way they perceive that the international market where prices are made is the irremediable cause of their misery; as a consequence they are at the mercy of the nationalist journalists, who denounce the Jews and the foreigners as the responsible cause of all woe and misfortune. This is sufficient to occasion a strong retrograde and nationalist current of ideas, without any depth, certainly, but all the more violent as it is the result of unthinking exasperation. On the other hand, the wage workers form the immense majority of the nation; quite a large proportion are piece workers or are employed in small shops, where the ever-increasing shortage of work transforms these workers into dependents upon the small storekeepers, who alone give credit. The class instinct, the solidarity in demands resulting from solidarity in exploitation, does not exist for them, except as a lightning flash when brutal economic crises throw them in masses into the street. They are consequently intellectually tributary upon small industry and small commerce. Finally, where, as in Roubaix, this material situation exists only for a minority of the workers, the capitalists employ methods against the workers that can only be smashed in revolution. In effect, there, nearly one half the children go to clerical schools—the inducements for the parents to send them are the clothing given the children and the many gifts in kind they receive. The clergy, in its house to house visits, soon become acquainted with the degree of misery suffered by the different families, and they advise the capitalists when a donation here, there, or elsewhere should be made. Under such conditions the municipal reforms instituted by the Socialist council of Roubaix remained without any effect for a considerable proportion of the population. The same is the case in many

other cities. Such things make the Radicals howl when they occur in towns under their control, but they look on with complacency when it happens elsewhere.

Finally, ministerialism is one of the most terrible blows ever directed against the recruiting of Socialists in France. After the shameful retreat of the radical bourgeois Doanier Ministry in 1896, an immense number of workers came down out of the clouds and joined the ranks of socialism, they finally saw that the battles carried on between the radicals and anti-radicals, were fights in form only whose value was about zero in as far as they were concerned, they hoped that the name socialism would be a safeguard against the successive bankruptcies that had marked the parliamentary action of the radicals, from the point of view of their promises only, he it understood. Now this is the manner in which the Minister Millerand answered their hopes.

"Mr. Millerand—goes on to say Mr. Barthou, the opportunist leader in his speech at Orleans on the 6th of April—needed but scant time to rejuvenate the saying of Mirabeau and to demonstrate that a collectivist who becomes a minister is not a collectivist minister. Certainly, the Minister of Commerce, held by tactical necessities, and obedient to powerful and necessary friendships, has not ceased to affirm his fidelity to the program of St. Maude. But at the same time, he has realized so clearly the necessities of government and the exigencies of power that little by little his attitude, at first ardent and imperious, submitted to, and was finally dominated by the doctrines, the methods and even the politics of M. Waldeck Rousseau. In speaking of these things I in no way intend to blame the Minister of Commerce, quite the contrary, this evolution is all in his favor. I only mention them, to explain how by dissipating our suspicions this evolution made it possible for certain Republicans, among whom was myself, to rally to the support of M. Waldeck-Rousseau in his task of Republican defense and Republican action."

"I could cite, were it necessary to do so, decisive proofs upon decisive proofs, gathered day by day during the course of events. I shall only mention a few."

"It means something when M. Millerand, on three separate occasions, votes to maintain the Vatican embassy when he votes the religious budget, and rejects the gradual income tax. But still more fraught with significance is the fact that he participated, involving to the full extent, his ministerial responsibility and solidarity, in the attitude, so courageous, so proud, so patriotic, adopted by the Chief of the Ministry, upon the question of the extension to all the missionaries of the indemnity advanced upon the promises of China, to the victims of the Boxers. I imagine that M. Leygues rejoiced when a few days later his collectivist colleague adhered to the position he took in his speech when he denied to the university professors in the face of the threats made by M. Jaures, the right of doing and of talking as they saw fit outside of their classes."

"But still other facts come back to my memory, facts all the more worthy of being retained because they concern a Socialist. Without mentioning his broken promises to the lace-workers of Calais, it is a fact that the Minister of Commerce saw no reason why he should interpellate his colleague, M. Baudin, on the occasions of the Carmaux and Mouzeux-lez-mines strikes, as he did on a certain action in 1894 when in the ranks of the opposition and incidentally, let it be said, that at that time his interpretation of the law was erroneous. In a similar manner when during the labor troubles at Marseilles M. Waldeck-Rousseau expelled an Italian deputy and several Italian agitators. Mr. Millerand did not seem to remember that on a similar occasion, a few years ago, he addressed a violent interpellation to the then Minister of the Interior. Finally, at the time of the threatening strike to the miners, I cannot recall that he endeavored to foist upon the ministry the opinions about the use of the military that he so frequently gave expression to when in the ranks of the opposition and —"

I could, if necessary, make other citations covering happenings since the elections going to show that the only ones attained, the only ones discredited by the events of the last campaign are the mugs of the "Parti Socialiste Français." I believe our American comrades will be satisfied with what has already been presented. They who were with us, the "intolerants," at the beginning of the ministerial crises will find in the last citation taken from one of our bitterest foes good reason for maintaining unshakable confidence in the uncompromising attitude they have assumed."

Out of the last electoral campaign (May 1902) the Revolutionary Socialist Party has come forth strengthened and purified. There now exists in France a compact and numerous army corps to guide the proletariat to emancipation. Contrarywise those who hope to see salvation issue forth from a series of parliamentary reorganizations, gradually leading up to the harmony of to-morrow, spontaneously spring from out of the economic anarchy of to-day. We, the revolutionary Socialists, know that the battles of to-day are but skirmishes preparatory to the decisive struggles of to-morrow, we know that these are not dependent upon the concerted volition of such or such other groups of militants declaring that the clock of time has struck the hour, but that they will be the natural consequences of the economic upheavals visited upon the old world by the irresistible and leveling competition of the new. The class conscious Socialist has cause for rejoicing, we have just weathered a gale that would have swept to destruction any part not anchored to the class struggle. If to-morrow circumstances should arise compelling the exploited of France to turn towards us, just as 800,000 bourgeois suffered in 1789-93 to raise to the ground the superannuated institutions of the ancient regime, so will the 300,000 class conscious Socialists of the France of to-day suffice to hurl into the abyss of time the capitalist system and its last supporter. Speed the day!

(The End.)

## THE MILLING INDUSTRY.

Its Enormous Consolidation Traced to Their Humble Beginnings.

(Written especially for the Daily People.)

Minneapolis, Aug. 12.—The evolution of the flour milling industry in Minneapolis furnishes a most interesting example of the speedy development of capitalist industry, as it embraces a period of scarcely forty years. In the sixties there were only a few mills here. At that time it involved an enormous expense to get mill supplies to Minneapolis, these having to be shipped here from Pittsburg. Moreover Minnesota did not raise any wheat for general milling; this had to be secured from Iowa and Wisconsin, and hauled overland in wagon, a distance over 100 miles. The first flour shipped from Minneapolis to the East in 1858 cost \$2.25 per barrel; now the rate is less than forty cents.

In 1865 Minneapolis shipped from its two mills 78,830 barrels of flour. Contrasting this with the shipment of 1890, which was 14,000,000 barrels, considering besides the supply for a greatly increased home market, and we may get a fair idea of the tremendous industry that has here been built up by labor.

What has made the steady and rapid growth of the flour industry in Minneapolis its favorable location, it being situated in the center of the wheat belt of the United States, not far distant from Lake Superior ports, which makes transportation favorable. Again, the Mississippi river supplies a water power that is one of the greatest in the country; the Falls of St. Anthony. This waterfall is the mighty motive power that sets the vast machinery of twenty-five giant mills in operation.

A perfect process of evolution can be traced in the art of milling. The "stone age" had to give away to the "age of iron" as soon as it had developed to the point that it suggested to the practical mind a new process for grinding flour, namely the iron roller process. This, and many other inventions that followed, forced a complete revolution in the milling industry. It was in 1874 that the roller process, known as the Hungarian system, was introduced first in the Washburn A. Mill, which was then the largest mill in the United States. One mill after another adopted this improved method; and to-day it has become so general that a mill of the old process could no more compete in making flour for the market with the modern mill, than could a hand loom weaver compete with a Northrup loom. It follows then that as the more perfect machine was introduced by one firm it forced the others in line until its use became general.

Then, again, the advantage favored the one that could get the most work out of their wage slaves and the system of profit grinding in the mills has now come down to a fine point. Competition has become more severe with the increased output of flour per mill; so a scramble for markets has ensued and trade abroad has developed. Gradually, through the logic of events, as the machinery developed, the principle of centralization of the ownership of the mills went on. One small owner after the other of the mill owners had to sell out or go out of business until the mills were practically owned by stock companies. Then the next process was to freeze out the small stockholders of each individual mill. The large stockholders having investments in several mills at a time, the process pursued was mostly this: One mill after another would close down and stay so for months, because there was "no market" for its flour. No dividends would, of course, be declared; and in this way the small investors were drowned. They generally were glad to sell out their shares for little or nothing. It was a common saying among the mill wage slaves, as they made the round of the mill district in search of work, that the big capitalist sharks profited more by keeping the mills closed down.

In a short time the flour milling interest was practically consolidated into a few large companies, the largest being the Pillsbury, the Washburn, the Washburn-Crosby, the Northwestern Consolidated, the Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company and a few others. In 1889 an English syndicate bought the flour mills of the Pillsbury Co. and its grain elevators, and the mills of the Washburns and the entire waterpower of St. Anthony, which was then owned by the Minneapolis Mill Co., and St. Anthony Water Power Co. When this purchase took place the good citizens of Minneapolis thought that it would hamper the growth and welfare of the city to have a foreign concern control one of its principle industries, as the profits would go into the coffers of Englishmen instead of Americans, who, it was thought, would do nothing to further the interests of Minneapolis. But again was the really beautiful character of international capitalism demonstrated. Instead of simply gobbling up the profits at once, the English syndicate expended \$1,000,000 thereof to improve the St. Anthony Falls, by building a dam and a power house for the generation of electricity. Now the Falls not only run the mills, but they furnish immense electric power, which the syndicate leases to the Twin City Rapid Transit Company. This they did to the great glee of the Minneapolisians, especially, of course, to those interested in the T. C. R. T. Co., to whom it has been a means of making large fortunes; and, of course, to the still greater glee of the English syndicate who now draws millions a year in the form of profits from the hide of the Minneapolis workingmen.

In 1899 the United States Milling Co. of New York purchased, first, the mills of the Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Co., and later, those of the Northwestern Consolidated, thus securing the controlling interests of eight large mills. At the present time the flour milling interest of Minneapolis is practically under the control of three firms, the Pillsbury-Washburn, under which name the English syndicate is incorporated, the Washburn-

Crosby and the Northwestern Consolidated.

To give the readers of THE PEOPLE an idea of what an amount of flour can and is produced by these mills, we quote the following from "Commercial Minneapolis," of 1900:

"In a day the four mills of Minneapolis can grind 75,700 barrels of flour. This, if made into bread, would yield 10,303,500 loaves. So that the mills of Minneapolis, by grinding steadily, would give a loaf of bread every day to every man, woman and child living in the thickly settled area of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. In a year they would make at this rate 27,030,500 barrels of flour. These, if laid end to end, would stretch half way around the earth. In a year they actually do produce 15,000,000 barrels of flour. These would fill 75,000 ordinary freight cars and make a train 511 miles long. With the necessary locomotives to draw these cars, they would reach from Minneapolis to Kansas City."

This illustrates again the enormous power of the modern machines of production. The milling industry in one city alone with such a comparatively insignificant expenditure of labor power as it takes to operate these mills, can supply a vast population with bread. In the face of such figures as these, it ought to be plain that no one need to suffer want, but, on the other hand, not only ought to have plenty of all the necessities, but also plenty of leisure along with it. It demonstrates again that all our misery is due to the capitalist ownership of the means of production and their operation simply for profit. The problem of systematic production and distribution has been solved, the problem of concentration and collective operation has been solved; now for the collective ownership of these gigantic powers. This question can only be solved at the ballot box through the Socialist Labor Party. A Minneapolis Wage Worker.

## THE TENEMENT FORUM.

It Considers the Relation of the Church Towards Socialism.

There was an exultant look upon the faces of "Jerry" and O'Brien, Sr., that evening as Otho made his appearance and took his accustomed place on the top step of the family stoop.

"You're in for a roasting this time, sure, Otho," said "Danny" Murphy, at the same time nudging Otho and making a grimace at the elder O'Brien, who was closely scanning in the fading twilight an article appearing in the "Catholic Standard and Times."

"Did you hear the latest?" asked "Jerry" of Otho.

"Well," replied that individual, "what is it this time?"

"It's an article," said "Jerry," "in the papers telling about how the Holy Father has spoken against Socialism."

"Otho," said O'Brien, Sr., at this juncture, "I can't see how you can be a Socialist now, after the Church has spoken against it."

"What has the Church to do with my politics?" queried Otho sharply of O'Brien, Sr. "I may accept the authority of the Church upon matters pertaining to religion though always guided by my reason but in regard to my material affairs and especially my political belief I accept no teaching from the Church for the Church is not an authority upon political economy, such as the Socialist teaches, and it cannot consistently be so, for the Church is a monarchical institution, having its princes and other high titles, such as exist under a monarchical form of government, and as such is entirely foreign to the republican principles which we proclaim. Again, if you wanted a suit of clothes you would not go to a butcher for them, or if you wanted to settle a law point you would not have recourse to others but those who are authorities upon the subject at issue. You don't go to a politician for your religion, nor should we, for the same reason, go to the Church for our politics."

"Well, ye may be right there, Otho, after all; but tell me, why does the Church warn us against Socialism?" asked O'Brien, Sr.

"I am glad you brought this question up for discussion, Mr. O'Brien," replied Otho, "for it is a question which is oftentimes misunderstood by the unthinking, who falsely imply that when the Pope speaks or expresses his individual opinion upon a political subject, that what he says is Church doctrine, and as such must be accepted as an article of belief emanating from an infallible source."

"You will remember," continued Otho, "that when the working class revolutionists of France were endeavoring to throw off the galling yoke of monarchy, the ruling powers of the Church were against them, while the lower orders of the clergy were more or less in sympathy with the masses, being naturally in touch with them. You know that it was quite natural for the high powers of the Church of France to be ardent supporters of the government, on account of the tithes which they received from the imperial government. It was to their interest to do so and likewise it was for the interest of the monarchists to have the support of the clergy knowing full well the influence which the Church exerted over the people."

"But despite the opposition of the Church and state the revolution was successful; the monarchy was overthrown and the republic established. Of course the high officials of the Church suffered; it was natural that they should as do all others who seek to stem the inevitable course of evolution in society."

"Well what was the result? The Church immediately changed its attitude and its ancient doctrine that 'kings and queens are divine representatives' became a memory of the past; the supreme will of the people

## TRADE UNIONS.

are being thoroughly discussed just now by members of the Socialist Labor Party. Some say a Socialist should belong to a "union," even though it be a "pure and simple" organization, while others hold that an economic organization is not necessary to attain the Socialist Republic.

The Literary Agency of the Party has an excellent leaflet covering briefly the subject-matter. The leaflet is entitled:

## THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TOWARD TRADE UNIONS

As an indication of its contents, we reproduce the introductory paragraph: This leaflet discusses the trade union question thoroughly and scientifically. It Sections would distribute it broadcast. The mendacity of those who accuse us of being "union wreckers" would be too apparent to need argument for its proof.

In the first place, Socialism not only recognizes but prominently holds to view the fact, that under the present economic system there is of necessity a class struggle between the possessing or capitalist class and the dispossessed or wage-working class; that this struggle is irrepressible and incessant; that every worker is constantly threatened with reductions of wages or loss of employment; that he naturally seeks to defend his daily pittance from the greed of the enemy; that he cannot, singly, make any defence, and that he must, consequently, unite with his fellows for purposes of combined resistance; the first step in this direction being a union of the workers of the same trade, necessarily followed by an alliance between the various trades,

## \$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,  
2 New Beeds St., New York.

came to be recognized by the Church as something that was deserving of its respect and establishing itself to the new order of things soon became the staunch defender of the republic. Though for that matter it had to, just the same as you or I have to adapt ourselves to the present system of government.

"We again see the attitude of the Church during the Spanish-Cuban war. Throughout that war the high officials of the church in Cuba were defenders of the Spanish system of extortion, rapine and murder, while the lower orders of the clergy were more or less in sympathy with the revolutionists, some of them even going so far as to be thrown into prison on account of their Cuban sympathies. The church officials at that time preached that it was a sacrilege to levy war against Spanish authority, whether that authority was exemplified by acts of the most savage brutality ever chronicled in the history of civilization; but at length the revolution was accomplished, and again was the Church conspicuous of the fact that it was useless to step in the way of inevitable evolution. Why was the Church loyal to the Spanish government? Simply because its high church dignitaries received large tithes from the government in return for its support of the monarchical system of government."

"You will also remember how the Bishop of Havana issued a trade against the United States Government, on account of that government's interference to put a stop to Spanish atrocities. Why did he fear this government so much? Because his salary of \$7,500 and magnificent palace were in danger."

"And so it is to-day with the Socialist movement. As the movement progresses to its inevitable course you will notice the under strata of the Church become imbued with Socialist argument, while the upper strata will cling to the capitalist system of society just so long as that system keeps afloat, until like all other ruling classes who have succumbed to the ever-changing evolution in the social order of things, it sinks out into oblivion carrying all the barnacles which cling to its rotten hull."

"Doesn't it seem inconsistent to you, Mr. O'Brien, for the Church in England praying for the success of British arms in South Africa, when it knew quite well that success was being achieved by the slaughter of thousands of women and children, the butchering of the thousands of brave Boer farmers, defending the precious liberty for which our American forefathers fought? Wasn't it inconsistent to see the Church of Spain praying for the success of Spanish arms, and the Church in America praying for the success of American arms? Is it not inconsistent for the Church to preach the gospel of peace, and yet everywhere laud the so-called heroic acts of 'our gallant boys in blue' when they achieve some victory over a handful of those heathen to whom Christ bade His followers to go forth and teach?"

"Can we, then, in the face of such inconsistencies, accept the word of Pope Leo XIII. upon any question pertaining to political economy?"

"It looks as though we can't," said O'Brien, Sr., looking sadly at his newspaper article.

"Troth," interjected "Jerry" at this point, "I'll vote me own way, no matter what the Church says."

"That's all right, 'Jerry,'" said "Danny," "if you'll only vote the right way."

"And never forget," said Otho, as he started to leave, "that in the affairs of the world, and the history of the past proves it, men lead, and the Church follows; or, in other words, Interest first, and Faith after."

And the moon's dimming light in the distance shed a benediction over the greetings of the scattering group.

FUTURE HOPES.



# THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

The Concentration of Capital and the Impotency of Ancient Weapons against Modern Centralized Capital Call Loudly for the Adoption of More Up-to-Date Methods by the Trades Unions.

The present year has been particularly marked by the extraordinary activity of two industrial phenomena—consolidation of capital and extensive labor troubles—which should claim the closest attention of all who have an interest in the welfare of the country and in the progress and advancement of the class which represents the strength and brain and defence of the nation—the working class.

On the field of capital the year has witnessed a rapid development of the principle of centralization. From the local and national and million-dollar aspect of trust formation that excited bewilderment and wonder a leap forward has taken place, creating trusts of international magnitude, of multi-billion-dollar magnitude, that, in the extent of their power and possibilities, create a sentiment of awe and a premonition of danger.

The shipping, oil, provision and steel combinations are the most prominent examples of this multi-billion, international trustification.

On the field of labor we see everywhere indications that the present year will go far beyond any of its predecessors in the extent of the manifestations of the discontent of the working class through the only channel by which it has so far endeavored to demonstrate its dissatisfaction with the treatment received at the hands of the employing class—the strike.

Of the strikes of the year those of greatest magnitude thus far are: The strike of the Southern textile workers, the teamsters and freight handlers of Boston, the silk workers of New Jersey, the rug and the tapestry weavers of Philadelphia, the freight handlers of Chicago, the general strike now on in the anthracite coal fields, the strike of Rhode Island street car men for the enforcement of a ten-hour law and our own strike against a two-room system of work, which affects three States and includes ten of the best equipped plants in the country.

These are some of the more important labor struggles, considering the number affected and the duration of the strikes; but, ranged along with these, there are innumerable outbreaks through the length and breadth of the land which bear testimony to the fact that the working class, even in these so-called times of prosperity cannot hope to remain unconscious of the antagonism of the capitalists to the workers' interests, or to escape from contact with the mailed fist that is immediately unloosed when the worker displays unwillingness to submit to the exactions of "Brother" Capital.

No one, we will presume, will have the impudence to attempt to deny that the position of capital is being enormously strengthened by centralization of its forces; no one, we venture to say, will dare to display their ignorance of economic tendencies by claiming that the process of trustification will not continue at an accelerated rate until all of the most important industries are brought under its domination. Here, then, we have a revolution, already partially achieved, in the control of industry. Instead of numerous holders of comparatively small amounts of capital, whose interests, in some instances, would be served by the disadvantage of competitors, we must presume to meet in the future when brought into conflict with the employing class, not one or a dozen individual capitalists who will face us with their individual capital, but we shall have to contend with the collective capital of the entire industry. And where formerly the plants in other parts of the country would continue in operation to the disadvantage of the plants in which strikes were in progress, we shall see those plants operated in future strikes to the detriment of those on strike and to the aid of the plants struck against.

If we note the results of recent strikes, we will find that those of the rug workers and the tapestry workers of Philadelphia were concluded with a certain amount of success for the strikers. In those strikes the capitalists controlling separate establishments who were, it is true, in some form of combination against the strikers, but whose capital was not pooled. In other instances we find the workers attain some degree of success where they are pitted against firms of comparatively small capital. But when we look to that wing of the working class army that finds itself confronted by consolidated capital, we observe protracted and heroic struggle. It is true, but little cause for hope of victory to the workers' battle.

In the steel strike of last year, in the coal strike that is now on, in the struggle of the Boston brewery workers, in the fight against concentrated capital for the enforcement of law, by the Rhode Island street car workers, is emphasized the weakness of the trade union to cope alone with the might of centralized capital, which, powerful though it be, does not so much, as the workers apparently do, to enlist as its ally the powers of organized society—the judges, police and military. These strikes against combined capital are longer drawn out and entail greater suffering and have infinitely smaller chances of success than those in which labor made what might now be termed petty capital or capital that is not as yet perfectly organized.

In the strike of the women and worsted weavers of New England against the American Woolen Company we find the workers arrayed against an imper-

fect organization of capital (the trust controls as yet but 6,000 of the estimated 26,000 looms in the United States). And if the weavers are able to hold their ground it is probable that they will compel the American Woolen Company to come to terms.

Yet it cannot be denied that if a strike had been in operation for the same length of time and as effectively against any one or even all of the individuals who operated the plants on strike previous to their acquisition by the trust they would have been obliged to surrender, or go out of business.

We see from the resistance that they exhibit how their position has been strengthened by their consolidation into a \$65,000,000 combination, and how much more difficult it is becoming for workmen to exact justice from the employers of to-day by giving battle with the same weapons that were effective under conditions which must now be reckoned as bygone.

What shall the workers do under these changed conditions? Disband their unions and lay down in hopeless submission and dependency at the feet of the capitalists? By no means. The union must be maintained, but it can only continue its existence by equipping its armory with the weapons needed to give effectiveness to its battles with the capitalists.

Unions are an absolute necessity to the working class, and more so now than ever, since the union of capital must be met by a consolidation of the most perfect character on the part of labor. But in our acknowledgement of the merits of consolidation and union let us not blind ourselves to the fact that there is a vast difference between an organization that sets before itself a noble aim to accomplish the betterment of the condition of the working class and will avail itself of every opportunity at its command for that purpose; and one that devotes its energies in attempts to blind the workers to the fact that times change and changed times call for changed methods, and waste the strength of the union members in singing the praises of days and possibilities that are past.

We must learn to distinguish between name and substance; between reality and shadow. There is nothing to be gained by a blind worship of the word union; but there is everything to be gained by an intelligent application of the principles of a thorough unionism that seeks definite and tangible advantages from its unity.

Perhaps no other earthly institution has been, and is yet, subjected to such flagrant abuse as trade unionism. And this abuse comes not from the capitalists alone; the most disgrace and contempt accrues to it from a class whose members pose as "friends" of labor. The union has, by its "friends," been enshrined as an idol before which workmen must bow and not question. It has been transformed into a fetish; into a god immutable, whose rites must be performed by the elect, and which must be maintained by the sacrifices of its devotees. The thunder of the idol is losing their terror; the god is growing feeble and pallid, and it is high time that the idol were shattered. Instead of prostrating ourselves before an impotent fetish, the conditions demand that we band ourselves into organizations for the real protection of our interests, and not rely upon the throwing of our silver upon the altars of a light that fails.

In the beginnings of trade unionism the now ancient tactics proved of value. In the land of its origin the workmen of those days possessed no political power; the employers of labor were financially weak, and the strike possessed terrors which wrung from them concessions to the workers. The competition among the employers themselves gave strength and power to the trade union weapon, and by the use of this weapon the working class secured much good and a considerable amelioration of their hardships. But with the passing of time and the development of capital, the old style union has lost the greater part of its usefulness.

As well might we urge the sole use of the flintlock gun in our day, because it was the weapon with which our independence was obtained, as to cling to the old methods in our trade union, because our class gained some advantage from them in the past.

We witness the change from the flintlock of the Revolution to the muzzle-loader percussion rifle of the days of the Rebellion, and from that to our modern equipment. In the fight between capital and labor we have had the addition of the boycott as a supplement to our armory, and that marks about all the improvement we have made in the means by which we carry on our struggle with an enemy constantly becoming more and more impregnable to the assaults of these arms. For our part we hold that it is about time that we utilized some other weapon. And we stand for the extension of union principles to the ballot box, and the use of our votes as Krag-Jorgensen to rout the forces of capitalism from the government strongholds, the control of which enables them to make our strikes and boycotts abortive.

There are some trades to-day in which it is possible to make improvements in the condition of those who follow them by the use of the strike and the boycott; such, for instance, are the painters, carpenters, bricklayers and those engaged in the building trades generally, where centralization has as yet not stepped in. But in the great industry of the country, such as manufacturers of flour, steel, woollens, cot-

tons, shoes and others of like nature, and in the railroad and mining industries, and practically in all businesses where massive capital is utilized, there shines the light that has been evolved by recent experience—labor must pursue tactics different from the past if it would maintain its position and combat the tyranny and greed of the lords of the machinery of production.

The union men in those trades where there is yet hope of compelling fair conditions vaunt the methods by which they secure those conditions, forgetful of the fact that the same means bring very different results when applied in trades that have developed more rapidly. The union men of those trades are apt to prove conservative, and will probably combat any change.

There is another group that resists all efforts to establish the labor movement in a more advantageous position, and these are the gentry who are looking for some personal gain through their connection with unionism. They have a holy horror of work, and by getting into an official position in the labor movement they hope to escape from the hell that is the lot of the average workman. The most of this breed usually do a side business as political steers and look with eyes of longing to the day when they will hold down some political snap as a reward for their steering. As a matter of fact, political plums have been thrown to this tribe to a considerable extent, and offices ranging from commissionership of immigration to juggling of spittoons in city halls have been and are occupied by once ardent trade unionists who could see no harm in "working" the working class.

The responsibility for this condition of affairs rests upon the workmen themselves. If they would see to it that they take sufficient interest in union affairs to attend the meetings and keep an eye on the business of the organization, and put a halt on every move by which any one could derive personal benefit from his connection with the union, instead of merely sending in dues and allowing the conduct of affairs to fall into the hands of the tricksters who always watch for such opportunities, there would soon be a scarcity of the tricky, windy and ignorant frauds who are the disgrace and ruin of the working class movement.

It will be urged by some that the trade unions are already manifesting considerable interest in affairs political; that they are already electing labor candidates in some towns and cities. Yes, but this is merely a revival of the blunders made during the days when the Knights of Labor were a power in the land. The labor candidate who is tagged on to a Democratic or Republican ticket can accomplish nothing serviceable to the working class. He will wind up as did his forerunners of Knights of Labor days by utilizing his position to guard against his ever getting back among the workers.

The only political work that can redound to the advantage of the toilers is such as recognizing the robbery and enslavement of the wealth producers by the capitalists, takes the field openly for the overthrow of the pirate class and demands the establishment of a government that will guarantee to the creator of wealth the enjoyment of the fruits of his exertions.—The Strikers Call and Textile Advocate.

It is urged by some that the trade unions are already manifesting considerable interest in affairs political; that they are already electing labor candidates in some towns and cities. Yes, but this is merely a revival of the blunders made during the days when the Knights of Labor were a power in the land. The labor candidate who is tagged on to a Democratic or Republican ticket can accomplish nothing serviceable to the working class. He will wind up as did his forerunners of Knights of Labor days by utilizing his position to guard against his ever getting back among the workers.

The only political work that can redound to the advantage of the toilers is such as recognizing the robbery and enslavement of the wealth producers by the capitalists, takes the field openly for the overthrow of the pirate class and demands the establishment of a government that will guarantee to the creator of wealth the enjoyment of the fruits of his exertions.—The Strikers Call and Textile Advocate.

## ANOTHER "LABOR PARTY."

Its Inception Due to Refusal of Labor Day Appropriation.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE) Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 16.—Lawrence is the latest city to be affected by the "Independent Labor Party" scheme. A municipal convention composed of delegates of the various "yune-yuns" is to be held to discuss the advisability of putting up a "labor" ticket at the next city election.

John B. Cameron, shining light and regular candidate of the "Social Dem." "Socialist," "Kangaroo," "Multi-national" party, is a delegate from the Carriage Workers; Wm. Lynch, ditto, ditto from the Tailors; John F. Henry, ditto, ditto from the Textile Workers. Cameron and Lynch favor the "Independent" scheme, and Henry claims he will "bore from within" to prevent that and get them to endorse the Kangaroo, while the fakirs claim they will get the Kangaroos to endorse them. Henry's co-delegate is the notorious T. P. Cahill, who has been neither a textile worker nor a "yune-yun" member since he was expelled from the N. T. W. for going to a convention with false credentials.

Cahill recently succeeded in joining the textile workers' local, they call it a weavers' union, which is composed mainly of a few Canadian cotton workers in the Atlantic Mills.

The reason for the whole thing is to be seen in the refusal of the Board of Aldermen to pass an appropriation of \$1,000 to assist the C. L. U. in the celebration of Labor Day. The fakirs, mostly Democrats, at once hit upon this plan of forcing the politicians to "recognize" them. They are simply trying to show that they can control the balance of power, and whichever gang does the most "recognizing" can obtain control of the city government.

The convention will undoubtedly be a circus, with the honest dupe shouting for a non-partisan labor ticket; the Kangaroos boring from within; one crowd of freaks seeking the endorsement of the "honest" men on the various tickets; and another crowd calling for the outright endorsement of the Democratic ticket.

Amidst all this crookedness and confusion the S. L. P. will go right on with its campaign, denouncing the crooks and fakirs and pointing out to the worker that their only hope lies in the policy and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, which does not permit its members to mix up or compromise with ward heisters and labor-taking politicians.

## Section Minneapolis, Minn.

Headquarters at

LABOR LYCEUM,

24-26 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM

Open Every Day and Evening.

## SPENCER'S "COMING SLAVERY"

The above named essay by Herbert Spencer is one of the four parts constituting his book entitled "The Man versus The State"; the other three parts are (1)—"The New Toryism", (2)—"The Sins of Legislatures" and (3)—"The Great Political Superstitions." Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" is based upon two ideas; first, individual liberty or the doctrine of laissez-faire; second, that man's self-love is God's providence or, in other words, that the individual in pursuing his own interest, best promotes the general welfare. James Anderson argued that private interest is the true source of public good; while Malthus claimed that the passion of self love, not benevolence, works for the social good.

The central idea running through most of Spencer's writings, on social questions, shows him to have been an enthusiastic disciple of these economists. That idea is that every one should be free to do that which he wills, providing, in so doing, he infringes not the freedom of any other person. However, in his "Principles of Ethics", under the head of "Justice," he maintains that as the preservation of the species must take precedence over everything else, therefore it becomes necessary for the individual to submit to such social obligations as will best accomplish this result. Here he seems to convey the idea the individual does owe certain social obligations; while on the contrary, one reading "The Coming Slavery", is led to believe that no social obligation is recognized in his philosophy. His conception of individual freedom, as set forth in this essay, seems to be much the same as the yankee, who defied it as that state or condition which permitted an American to do as he pleased.

In it he combats what he conceives to be the socialist tendencies of the age and does it from the standpoint of an extreme individualist, and as such he out-Herods the Herod of individualism, viz., the christian church, in his effort to create the impression that every tub should stand its own bottom and that none should eat if they do no work. In his condemnation of the poor laws, charity in all forms, free schools, public libraries, sanitary laws, Government mail service, municipal water works and lighting plants, public parks, the factory acts and all public measures that tend to restrain the cupidity of the individual in the interest of the body social, Spencer carried the philosophy of individualism to its almost logical conclusion. To have been perfectly logical he ought to have argued that the old, the crippled, the insane and all others unable to care for themselves, should be knocked on the head or at least left to die. Such at least was the conception of Darwin's Fuegian who, when asked why in times of famine they killed and ate their old men and women and saved the dogs, replied, "Old people eat food, dogs catch it."

Spencer, in this contribution to the literature of sociology, has placed socialists throughout the world under lasting obligations to him as, in it, he has said, and said boldly, what the average bourgeois economist and socialist think but are to coward to say. In it he practically admits, that the welfare of the rate or tax payer is what concerns him most. Some one has pointed out that a half century before "The Coming Slavery" was written the author mapped out his "Synthetic Philosophy", then retired from the world and during all these years has been busily employed developing the principles therein laid down, utterly oblivious of the great social and economic changes that have taken place during this period. Especially does this indictment hold against the article under consideration. While the essay, in the main, is an attack on state socialism or what Liebknecht styled state capitalism, which bears no analogy to scientific socialism, and while the disciples of the latter will agree with many of the propositions he here lays down, especially that charity in any form or sumptuary laws like prohibition, are not in any sense a remedy for social ills, at the same time they will combat every proposition that tends to make the interests of the individual paramount to that of society.

The central idea running through the whole philosophy of evolution as expounded by Darwin, Huxley, Wallace and Haeckel, is that environment is the prime determining factor in producing the changes on which the theory of natural selection is based. Spencer, in his attempt to combat what he conceives to be socialism, totally ignores this central idea and instead, makes man's desire, not his environment, the basis of all social and economic change.

In not one word, line or sentence, does he give any evidence to show that he possesses, in even the slightest degree, a knowledge of the writings of either Marx, Engels, Bebel, Bax, Lafargue, Hyndman, Kautsky, Liebknecht or any other writer on this subject, who socialists recognize as authority; hence one cannot help wondering what this brilliant philosopher's opinion would be on the subject of socialism as set forth by the above authoritative writers. These men, as well as the author of "Synthetic Philosophy", accept as true the theory of evolution as set forth by Charles Darwin nearly sixty years ago and by applying the fundamental laws of evolution to the body social, they contend that the next step on the ladder of social progress is what Spencer seems to think he is combatting in this essay; viz., socialism.

To Spencer government or the state, is inconceivable without force. From his

standpoint the sole function of the government is to tax and rule the members of the body social. Apparently he cannot conceive of a social organization and the disciplining necessary to make that organization effective, without tyranny.

In this essay he says nothing that would lead any one to think he has any conception whatever of the socialist theory regarding the future state or cooperative commonwealth. Had he ever read and digested Engels' conception of the state, under socialism, he would never have confounded the despotism he pictures with the administration of affairs under the socialist republic.

Taking the following definition of socialism—as "A social system that will be based upon the collective ownership of the means of wealth, production and distribution, said production and distribution being carried on cooperatively by all who are physically and mentally able to work, under a semi-democratic, semi-republican administration; compensation for services being on the basis of to each according to his deeds, less his proportionate share of the social expenses"—and we feel confident the average reader will agree with us, that in his criticism of Socialism, Spencer was combatting a figment of his own imagination. Engels in his work "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," in picturing the transition of the capitalist state into the socialist commonwealth, shows clearly the distinction between the two, in the following language:—"By converting the large majority of the population more and more into proletarians, the capitalist mode of production creates the power, that, under penalty of its own destruction, is forced to accomplish this revolution. By urging more and more the conversion of the large, already socialized means of production into state property, capitalism itself points the path for the accomplishment of this revolution. THE PROLETARIAT SEIZES THE MACHINERY OF THE STATE AND CONVERTS THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION FIRST INTO STATE PROPERTY. But by so doing it extinguishes itself as proletariat; by so doing it extinguishes all class distinctions and all class contrasts; and along with them the State as such. The society that existed until then, and that moved in class contrasts, needed the State, i. e., an organization of whatever class happened to be the exploiting one, for the purpose of preserving the external conditions under which it carried on production; in other words, for the purpose of forcibly keeping the exploited class down in that condition of subjection—slavery, bondage or vassalage, or wage labor, which the corresponding mode of production predicated. The state was the official representative of the whole society; it was the constitution of the latter into a visible body; but it was so only in so far as it was the state of that class which itself, at its time, represented the whole society; in antiquity, the State of the slave holding citizen; in the middle ages, the State of the feudal nobility; in our days, the State of the capitalist class. By at last becoming actually the representative of the whole social body, it renders itself superfluous. So soon as there is no longer any social class to be kept down; soon as, together with class rules and individual struggle for life, founded in the previous anarchy of production, the conflicts and excesses that issued therefrom have been removed, there is nothing more to be repressed, and rendering necessary a special power of repression—the State. The first act, where in the State appears as the real representative of the whole body social—the seizure of the means of production in the name of society—is also its last independent act as a State. The interference of the State in social relations becomes superfluous in one domain after another, and falls of itself into desuetude. The place of a government over persons is taken by the administration of things and the conduct of the process of production. The State is not 'abolished'—it dies out. This is all there is in the phrase about a 'Free State', both with regard to the just uses to which it is put by agitators, and its scientific insufficiency; this is all there is in the demand made, by so called anarchists that the State be abolished out of hand. In the closing paragraph of the same chapter (III), he continues—"With the seizure of the means of production by society, the production of 'commodities' is done away with, and along with them the domination exercised by the product over its producers. Anarchy within social production would be supplanted by playful and deliberate organization. The struggle for individual existence would be at an end. Thereby for the first time man would, in a certain sense, step finally out of the animal kingdom, out of the brute conditions of existence, into those that are truly human. The conditions for life, which had previously dominated him, would then be placed under his domination; and only then would man become consciously and in fact the lord of nature: he would become master of his own social organization. The laws of his social acts, which until then appeared to him as strange and overpowering laws of nature, would then be used by man with a full understanding of their qualities, and, accordingly, would be ruled by himself. Even the social organization of mankind, which until then appeared to man as an act of compulsion, superimposed upon him by nature and history, would then become the act of his own free will. The objective, strange powers, which until then swayed history, would come under the control of man himself. Only thereafter would man make his own history, fully conscious of his own actions; only thereafter would the social causes, set in motion by himself, produce mainly and in ever increasing measure, the intended results. It is the leap of mankind out of the reign of necessity into that of freedom."

—H. S. Aley, Lincoln, Neb.

Strictly Hand made



**BUFFALO**

**TINY SPICY HAVANAS**

10, 15 & 20 Packages

If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to the

**E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.**

MAKERS

98th Street and First Avenue, New York

**MILLIONS USE LIBIT SOAP**



For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Cleansing the Scalp of Crusts, Scales and Dandruff, Stopping Falling Hair, Softening, Whitening and Soothing Red, Rough and Sore Hands, Baby Itchings, Rashes and Chafings and for All the Purposes of the Toilet, Bath and Nursery.

PRICE 15 Cents. Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price (Stamps or Mail Orders). None Genuine Without the name LIBIT.

Prepared and Sold by ROTKOWITZ BROS., 165 Stanton Street, New York.

**DRINK**



**Carbonated in Bottles**

**MOST REFRESHING MOST INVIGORATING**

**EXCELLENT DRINK FOR HEADQUARTERS**

COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

## ANOTHER CONVERT.

Geurin, Democratic Politician and Misleader of Carpenters, Joins "Socialist" Party.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 78, of Troy, has declared for Socialism and public ownership with flying colors, and had it published in one of the capitalist papers of Troy.

T. M. Geurin, one of the national vice-presidents of the B. of C. and J., is a member of No. 78. He is also the delegate to the national convention at Atlanta, Ga., with instructions to vote and work for Socialism.

As to Geurin, he has all the qualifications of a first-class fakir, he being a "me-too-Socialist." He has made several attempts to get the nomination for Member of Assembly on the Democratic ticket, saying that if he could get the nomination and be elected, he would show what he could do for Socialism when he got there.

Geurin is on the Legislative Committee with the famous labor fakir, Leo, who has landed in a fat job in the Cigar-makers' Union. They wrote glowing letters about Assemblyman Ahearn and what he did for labor, since he has been in the Assembly.

As for the poor rank and file of the carpenters they have met with defeat after defeat without making a turn. At last, in despair, hearing so much Socialism talked in Troy, they began to think that something was wrong; they began to listen to the Socialist speakers, and the fakirs got on, and now the carpenters are being sidetracked by them, and are coming out for the "Socialist" Party.

Two years ago last spring the carpenters went on strike. They were out for thirteen weeks, when they had to go back and work with the scabs that broke their strike. At that time Geurin started a shop for himself, but he still stayed at the head of the Carpenters' Union, and continued as a delegate to the A. F. of L. and to the national convention in Pittsburg.

It was then that he met a comrade, and after he got home he wrote him a letter exposing his brother fakirs, McGuire included, and the comrade had the letter published in the PEOPLE, which caused consternation among the fakirs.

This spring the carpenters went on strike again, and were out for sixteen weeks, when they went back beaten. During this strike the carpenters had a change of tactics, which they were told "could not be beaten." It must have come from the great and fertile brain of Geurin, for although he was still running a shop of his own, he was the chief

push. An advertisement was inserted in the local papers for one hundred carpenters, at good wages and steady work; apply in person to T. M. Geurin, Federation Hall.

The scheme was to get all of the carpenters out of the city, so that the bosses could not get any, unless scabs. Of course, the B. of C. and J., being affiliated with the A. F. of L., no other union men would work with the scabs. But the bosses knew a trick worth two of this one. When the plumbers wanted to work the scab carpenters would arrange to have their men on some other job; the roofers would work before sunset and quit at eight, and go to work again at five and work until dark. The bosses were doing this for the benefit of the men (sic), so that they would not get unstruck.

Finally, the carpenters went back to work, on the advice of the chief fakir, under another scheme evolved from his gigantic brain, which was to have three or four men go to work in each shop with the strike breakers and talk to them, get them to join the union and then strike one shop at a time. In one or two places they succeeded in getting most of the men to join the union, and when they threatened strike the one or two that did not join fell in line, but the majority of the shops are working with scabs and union men together. Still the poor dupes are paying dues and assessments just the same.

Two years ago, on Labor Day, they voted to parade for the victory of the bosses. On this Labor Day they can vote to parade for their victory in getting a dozen of strike breakers to join their union until the next strike, and then they won't go out, but keep right on at work.

In their resolution they start off with a quotation by Marx, "The elevation of the working class must be inaugurated by the working classes," with one also of Geurin, "Yet on every hand the effectiveness of our efforts are being assailed by our inability to respond to every call for financial aid, and by the capitalistic weapon of lockouts and injunctions, and the conscienceless use of the federal courts and troops against those quietly and justly asking for the enjoyment of a few more crumbs that fall from their masters' table."

Geurin goes to the convention with the bee buzzing in his bonnet for the place that McGuire held. We have had it in the papers here until we are sick of seeing it.

—TED.

Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times.

**CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM**

Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Northwest Corner

Thirtieth and Washington Sts.

MARION, IND.



## WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,  
at 24 and 6 New Reade St.,  
New York.

R.O. Box 1570. Telephone 128 Franklin.  
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
Invariably in advance.

Single Copy..... 02  
Six months..... 25  
One year..... \$0.50

Special rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and postage is enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888..... 2,048  
In 1892..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 30,564  
In 1900..... 34,191

Communism deprives no man of the power to appropriate the products of society; all that it does is to deprive him of the power to subjugate the labor of others by means of such appropriation.—Communist Manifesto.

## THE "SOCIALIST" PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

There are many signs pointing to the break up of the "Socialist" Party. From many quarters come reports of violent ruptures between the fusion and the proletarian elements within that party. The first, which is at present in the preponderance, is composed of shyster lawyers, preachers without pulpits, priests who are ditto, old party politicians who have been turned down, and labor unionists and fakirs with axes to grind. The second is the proletarian element; the working men and women, the rank and file, who were deluded into joining the "Socialist" Party in the belief that the "Socialist" Party would conscientiously wage the class struggle, and who are influenced by the teachings and the example of the Socialist Labor Party.

In San Francisco the first element, charged with attending and countenancing capitalist conferences, has turned upon and attacked the second, ridiculing and denouncing the class struggle, and pleading for the supremacy of the middle class in the party in California. In Colorado Springs, Colorado, a division among the first element, aided by the second element, has caused the expulsion of Lieutenant-Governor Coates, whose name was put into the "Socialist" Party as a concession to Socialism in years. Coates is denounced by the class conscious element as an office seeker bent on swindling the "Socialist" Party into the Democratic Party.

The "Socialist" Party is also divided upon the tactics of Debs and Boyce in antagonizing the A. F. of L. The first-named element, deriving, as they do, great support from pure and simple demagogues in the form of appropriation to their greed, oppose the Debs-Coates move. The second element, believing the move a genuine one and intended to clarify the labor movement and make it class conscious, favor it. This difference of opinion has caused considerable friction.

Again, the first element of the "Socialist" Party favors an opportunistic programme, which will permit of much bribery and job-making, while the second is outspoken in its demands for a revolutionary programme.

Thus it goes all down the line. And the best of it is that over all looms the S. L. P. Though the Socialist Labor Party has been buried again and again by the "Socialists," its uncompromising name, its sound argument, its incorruptible spirit, and its undeniably clear-cut class consciousness is far more potent in the discussion and ranks of the "Socialist" Party than is any factor of the "Socialist" Party in the discussion and ranks of the Socialist Labor Party.

One speaker at the convention expelling Coates said: "If the actions of Governor Coates have any influence on the convention, so let it be. But the individual must not be greater than the party, hence I feel the necessity of S. L. P. tactics." All this is a glowing tribute to the S. L. P., and when this corrupt "Socialist" Party shall go the way of all the fraudulent movements that have preceded it, its honest rank and file will turn, as has the honest rank and file of all betrayed working class movements of recent years, to the S. L. P.

That day will soon come, and it is drawing near. Comrades, on with the glorious S. L. P.

## CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

The iniquities perpetrated by capitalism are astounding. In the race for dividends no age, sex, religion, nationality or creed is absolved from its ravages. Under pretext of advancing religion and humanity it enters upon wars for the spread of its markets; under the pressure of advancing national prosperity, it kills and maims the workers in mine, mill, factory and calson; while now, under the plea that it is acting in their

interest, it is exploiting weak and defenseless children in the cotton mills of the South.

According to statistics, child labor in the cotton mills of the South is steadily on the increase. N. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia, S. C., "State," testifying before a congressional committee, showed that, from 1870 to 1880, the increase in the number of children employed under sixteen years of age was 140.9 per cent.; from 1880 to 1890, 106.5 per cent.; and from 1890 to 1900, 270.9 per cent. In every instance, the increase of child labor has been greater than the increase of either the labor of men or women over sixteen years of age. In the last decade given, for instance, the increase of men over sixteen was seventy-nine per cent.; of women over sixteen, 158.3 per cent.; of children under sixteen, 270.7 per cent.

It is estimated that there are 20,000 children under sixteen years of age working in the textile mills of the South. Of these 9,000 are under twelve years of age. In some instances children six, seven and nine years of age were found doing night work of twelve hours duration. Night work is common for these children. The hours of employment are from 6 a. m. to 6.30 p. m., and from 6.30 p. m. to 6 a. m., with a half hour for dinner during each shift. During the night shift water is dashed into the faces of the children to prevent sleeplessness. Accidents occur. A child of eight in one of the most pretentious factories in Alabama, owned by New England interests, had two fingers of the right hand torn from the sockets of the greater knuckles. For this dangerous and laborious work the children receive from ten to thirty cents a day.

To a man possessed of the slightest spark of pity and of human intelligence, the condition of these children appears terrible and revolting. To pass the years of growth and play in the stifling atmosphere of a mill can result only in a wrecked physique and a stunted intellect, rendering the grown man and woman a victim of disease, immorality, stupidity and premature death. Viewed in any light this nefarious employment of child labor appears damnable and intolerable. Yet the mill owners defend their employment of these children on the ground that it redounded to their own good. Was there every any such result offered to mankind and intelligence before. In the face of every known law of hygiene, physiology and morality, founded on experience and fact, these New England mill owners of the South dare defend their iniquitous system by claiming its best results flow, not to them—oh, no!—but to the children whom they exploit and grind into profits. It's the old argument of the slave owner over again and is just as fallacious.

These iniquities of capitalism will continue as long as capitalism prevails. No age, sex, religion, nationality or ideal is free from its ravages as long as it exists. There is but one remedy for it: It must be overthrown and Socialism substituted in its stead.

## THE "FOOD TRUST" AND THE TARIFF.

The few innocent persons extant who believe that the so-called "Food Trust" can be destroyed by a repeal of the tariff on food products are recommended to peruse carefully the report on farm products imports of the United Kingdom, as issued by the Department of Agriculture. This report shows that since 1890 America has furnished one-third of England's food supplies, and that out of 34 farm products used in England, the United States controls the market of nine. Of these nine products, five are controlled by the so-called "Food" alias "Beef" Trust, viz., cattle, lard, hams, bacon and beef.

The control of the market of these five products was secured by the "Food" or "Beef Trust," in competition with other foreign producers of food supplies. If the "Food" or "Beef Trust" can defeat these competitors in the English market, what grounds is there for believing that these competitors can defeat the "Food" or "Beef Trust" in the American market, and "bust" the "Food" or "Beef Trust"? None whatever. The busting of this Trust by tariff repeal, is, then, a dream and, as such, is impossible of realization. There is only one remedy for the trust: Society must own it!

## THE STEEL TRUST'S STUPENDOUS EARNINGS.

It is announced by a reliable authority that the United States Steel Corporation's "earnings" for the quarter ending September will equal, if not surpass, the \$7,681,000 "earned" during the quarter ending with June. According to the same authority the June quarter was the most prosperous quarter which the corporation has yet enjoyed showing an increase of \$11,377,000 over the same quarter of 1901.

It will be seen from this that the "earnings" for the entire year are likely to approximate the prodigious total of \$30,000,000. This will exceed the estimates of \$140,000,000 made by Charles Schwab, the president of the corpora-

tion, at an injunction hearing in New York City some two months ago.

This prodigious increase of profit has been made possible by the slaughter of the wage workers in the mills of the Steel Corporation. Owing to the high pressure exerted to increase the output of the mills, "accidents," in which many workmen are either killed or injured, occur daily. The corporation, acting upon the necessity of making a good financial showing, in order to increase the value of its stock and meet the onslaught of competitors, forces its profits, by these means, up into the second hundred millions. The higher the output and the profits grow the higher goes the death rate.

In this brutal disregard of life for the sake of profit the Steel Corporation is a typical representative of capitalism. While it is converting the lives of men into profit, the cotton mills of the South are doing the same with the lives of children. Everywhere throughout the breadth and depth of the land capitalism piles up profit at the expense of that which is most dear to man.

The remedy for these conditions lies in the abolition of production for profit or capitalism and the inauguration of production for use, or Socialism.

## THOSE EMERGENCY HOSPITALS.

Modern industrialism has often been described as industrial warfare. The bloody conflicts between capital and labor and the world-wide struggle for markets have given this description point and authenticity. Now comes another phenomena which gives still greater force to the analogy. Modern mills, like the corps of armies, with their ambulance service, are to be equipped with hospitals, where the injured may be cared for while the dead are being buried.

The American Steel and Wire Company, a constituent company of the Steel Trust, will, according to reports, erect an emergency hospital at each of its twenty-two plants—in other words, such is the fearful slaughter among the mill workers of this company that twenty-two emergency hospitals will be required to take care of the injured among them. This decision was reached after an experiment at Allentown, Pa.

An emergency hospital exists at the Edgar Thompson plant of the Carnegie company, Braddock, Pa. It is described as a crude, incomplete affair, lacking in the essentials of quick relief to the injured, who, as a result, suffer great agony before they are removed to the hospitals of Pittsburgh, some ten miles away.

There is no doubt that the emergency hospital is but the embryonic beginning of the permanent hospital that is to follow. The evolution of capitalism is in that direction. Already many corporations have medical staffs—company physicians. Why not have company hospitals—especially, since the necessity of increasing the output is such that it is becoming difficult to hide the increasing number of killed and injured. With company hospitals the matter can be more easily smothered, and the killing and maiming can go on with less fear of detection.

Truly modern industrialism is industrial warfare. How long will the working class continue to be its victims?

## THE WILKESBARRE LESSON.

The lesson that the Kangaroos received at the hands of the labor fakirs at Wilkesbarre, Pa., should not be lost upon the class-conscious Socialist, as it shows the fallacy of working with these fakirs and expecting Socialism to profit thereby.

The fakirs of the United Mine Workers' Union are headed by John Mitchell, who is directed by Mark Hanna. These men, through the guidance of this astute politician, know how to utilize the "Mother" Jones and others for their own benefit, which is the benefit of their employer. To believe, under the circumstances that they will permit the Mother Jones and others to utilize them for the benefit of Socialism is to mistake their mission in the labor movement.

There is only one way to get the best of such men and that is to fight them, just as one would fight their capitalist masters. To aid them under the belief that you are destroying them, is to destroy yourself. To speak for them, to gather funds for them, to countenance them, in any way, is to strengthen them and their master's hold upon the working class.

Away with the labor fakirs! Fight them!

It has long been known to members of the working class that they were not welcome in the fashionable churches. Rev. George L. McNutt, formerly pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, Indiana, went about in that and other states disguised as a laborer in order to satisfy himself on that point. His experience in a high-toned church in an Eastern City has satisfied him. He says that when he entered and sought a seat he was led to the door and informed that "the mission church around the corner" was the place for men of his walk in life. If Mr. McNutt would give a little of his time to the study of Scientific Socialism, based as it is on economics and sociology, he would discover that

all religions, whatever their origin, are ever construed in the interest of the ruling class which, in our country is the capitalist class. All of these churches, high and low, are buttresses of the capitalist system just as are the army and navy and the courts. A golden harp in the hereafter is a poor recompense for grinding slavery in the present. If the preachers would come down from the clouds they might be of great assistance in making this world worthy of man's high destiny.

The "American invasion" is forcing both England and France to look out for cotton lands in South Africa in order that they may become independent of the "cotton trust." England is seeking in Western Africa for lands adapted to cotton raising, which with Egypt and India, may save the English cotton industry from any American monopoly. The French have discovered a region of about 4,000,000 acres in the lower Niger that, they claim, is admirably adapted to the cotton plant, both in the matter of climate and fertility of soil. Everything to head off the United States is now the cry of the Old World against what is destined to be the greatest capitalist nation ever known to history.

President Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad declares "the nation's prosperity to be marvelous"; that "the country is all right"; that "the farmers and business men have plenty of money," etc. It will be noted that the wage slaves who created all this wealth by their labor are not so much as even mentioned by Mr. Fish. Among the farmers, as with the railroad magnates and other capitalists, the rule is for the big fish to eat the little fish, and the hired man is as much the victim of one as he is of the other. It is an unbroken "prosperity" when three-fourths of the American people own less than one-fourth of the wealth created by their labor.

The spirit of militarism is to be revived and strengthened in the United States. The War Department will detail one hundred officers as military instructors to colleges and universities throughout the Union. The new order contemplates co-operation between the department and civil institutions, with the free distribution of arms and equipment for purposes of instruction. It is estimated that ten thousand young men will be under military instruction annually. Students having the best record will be given preference for appointment as officers in the regular army. While no specific reason is assigned for creating this additional force of trained officers, there can be no reasonable doubt that it is primarily intended to suppress the working class movement in the name of capitalist "law and order." Working-men should give some thought to this subject and govern themselves accordingly.

The International Paper Company has lately secured 197 square miles of timber lands near Three Rivers, Quebec, on the St. Maurice river. This gives the company 1,900,000 acres of timber in Canada, and with 900,000 acres in the United States, with contracts for 225,000 more, makes a total of 3,025,000 acres of spruce. Cuckoo! Concerns that attempt to compete with this giant syndicate will be ground to a pulpy condition with just as little compunction as the sawmills cut up the spruce logs. Let the dance go on!

The International Harvester Company, with a capital of \$120,000,000, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. Every kind of machinery, tools and implements used in agricultural industry will be manufactured by the new combination. Consolidation is the order of the day in all industries, and it is useless for the little fellows to squeal, as the tentacles of the all-embracing capitalist octopus gather them in. As a class the small farmers, long considered the backbone of the nation, are doomed. Capitalist concentration in a few years more will force them into the ranks of the proletariat.

State Senator Dree of New Haven, has notified Acting Governor Keeler, of Connecticut, that impeachment proceedings will be instituted at once to remove from office the State Board of Arbitration that investigated the strike of the New Haven Trolley Union, which has been declared off. "This 'Arbitration Board,' clamored for alike by capitalists and labor fakirs, like all schemes to reconcile hostile elements, has proven a failure.

The Chief of the Industrial Bureau of Statistics of Pennsylvania will devote considerable of his forthcoming annual report for 1901 to pig iron and steel statistics. It will show that the average daily wage paid was \$1.85. As to average daily number killed, the report will, most likely, be eloquently silent.

Mr. J. W. Gates, who recently squeezed a few millions out of the "shorps" in the big corn deal at Chicago, has won renown as a sport, having raked in \$50,000 on a horse race at Saratoga on Thursday. In the race a little jockey, Willie Erbschmel, an apprentice boy, was thrown and badly injured, so much so that he is liable to die. The character of the people concerned in the "sport" may be judged from the following naive remarks in the account of the event: "It is mere justice to the fashionable folk and others who thronged the grand stand, the club house and the field, to record the fact that they were almost as much interested in the fate of the friendless little boy as they were in the big victory of Gates and his friends."

## HANNA, "ORGANIZED LABOR," AND THE GOLDEN RULE.

The unselfish, sacrificial Hanna has been heard from again. In a speech delivered before the Chautauque Assembly, at Chautauque Lake, New York, he trotted forth his hobby, Arbitration, once more, and delivered himself in connection therewith of some utterances that betray a woeful lack of historical knowledge and a wonderful application of the Golden Rule. Hanna, evidently for the purpose of disparaging all labor organizations that do not adopt his arbitration idea, said: "Organized labor is an imported article; it came to us with the influx of popula-

tion from the old world, from conditions which do not and cannot exist in America. It was organized there under conditions which made labor antagonistic to capital, a feeling that every employer was against the laborer."

Hanna should read up on American history and he will find that though "organized labor" is largely, to-day, patterned after the British pure and simple trade union, which was always favorably disposed toward the employer, it is native to the American soil and was born of conditions which reflected the antagonistic interests of American employers and employees.

A recent writer in the Forum has shown that in 1802 "the wealthy classes joined hands to employ the law against combinations of workmen." Says he further: "The strike of the New York sailors in 1802 was broken by the arrest of the leader, and that of the Philadelphia shoemakers in 1805 resulted in a number of convictions for conspiracy. The same writer, continuing, states: 'The New York shoemakers in 1805, and in 1809 endeavored to enforce a uniform wage scale. Twenty-six members were accordingly arrested, tried and convicted of 'perniciously and deceitfully designing, unlawfully and unjustly, to extort great sums of money' from their masters, although they offered the plea that the wage scale, if granted, would afford them 'only a bare maintenance.'"

This same delver into the early history of American organized labor records the gradual development of that institution subsequent to the dates. He depicts its increasing strikes, defeats and persecutions with each passing year. He shows that in 1820, for instance, the clashing interests of the employers and employees had crystallized "in the organization, in New York and New England, of a comparatively strong Workingmen's party, which achieved certain successes before being absorbed into the Democratic party."

Here, then, we have the organization of American labor traced directly to American conditions, stamping the man who claims that "organized labor" is an imported article, born of European conditions, "such as do not and cannot exist here," is either a woeful ignoramus or a vicious demagogue.

We respectfully suggest to Hanna that it is a bad application of the Golden Rule to speak derogatory of the person to whom you apply that rule; to resort to language that, from its very nature, is calculated to create prejudice. Especially is this a bad application of that rule, seeing that "organized labor" has put the trust in the capitalists that Hanna pleads for, this to such an extent that Hanna, with the aid of his hobby, has been enabled to betray the working class and keep them in line, while the capitalists conquered foreign markets, reduced wages, intensified labor and increased the cost of living.

Perhaps Hanna, or some of his disciples, will contend that this latter statement is not true; that his application of the Golden Rule per Arbitration has given to "organized labor" (that for which he contends, viz., a greater share of the results of industry. The census of 1900, however, shows the contrary. It shows that the average annual earnings per worker fell from \$444 in 1890 to \$437 in 1900, although the value of his gross product was only \$2,200 in 1890 against \$2,450 in 1900. There has been no improvement in this respect since 1900. On the contrary labor has been still more intensified, while wages have remained the same. Regarding the increased cost of living, that is a well established fact. Though it is not as high now as formerly, it still is higher than it was before the dawn of Arbitration.

## THE "L" ROAD "VICTORY!"

The victory which the "L" trailmen are supposed to have won appears to be like the Dead Sea fruit which turns to ashes in the mouth, viz., a delusion and a fraud, which leaves a bad aftertaste.

The freemen comprising the membership of Just In Time Lodge No. 140 have refused to ratify the agreement submitted to the "L" employees, on the ground that it will not better their condition, and it is not binding on the company, as it does not state how long it shall run. The freemen have been the greatest sufferers from the introduction of the third rail system, the majority of them having been without runs, and waiting for vacancies among the engineers, in order that they might be promoted, for weeks. They feel that in the agreement entered into last February, they were badly treated. They are, consequently, not disposed to regard the new agreement, which, if lived up to at all, will entrench the engineers still more, to their greater undoing, with favor.

The engineers, on the other hand, in agreeing to waive the mileage clause and work nine hours a day, practically agreed to run the six trips, against which they protested, as it is now claimed that, according to recent speed tests, that number of trips can be made in nine hours. In this way they practically agree to give to the company that against which they fought so loudly and so ineffectually.

The "L" company, in the meanwhile, having until the fifteenth of September in which to live up to an agreement, which can be abrogated within twenty-four hours, is pushing the installation of the third rail system on the Sixth avenue line, which it will likely have in complete operation before the date mentioned. This will greatly free the "L" roads from dependence upon locomotives, and, in case of trouble, will give an opportunity for the freemen to act as motormen and retaliate against the engineers. Taking it all around, it looks very much as if the victory is to be the company's whether the freemen or the engineers win; it will get six trips a day!

This unqualified defeat of the trailmen is clearly attributable to the spirit of selfishness, bred by the pure and simple trades unionism and the altered economic conditions attending the introduction of new inventions. There can be no doubt that were it not for the fratricidal policy of the engineers, the freemen would have been more willing to support them in their endeavors to secure redress, and together they might have been able to obtain better conditions. There can also be no doubt that the "L" railroads

will not employ displaced firemen as motormen, when the engineers are sufficient for the purpose; and that it will seek to use the unemployed against the employed.

The way out of the difficulty is to be found in the new trades unionism, which believes in one craft helping the other—in a fraternal and not a fratricidal policy—and in the social ownership of capital, a condition of society in which the hours of labor will be decreased in proportion to mechanical progress, thus providing employment for all—in Socialism.

## THE CASE OF GOV. KIMBALL.

The threatened arrest of Governor Kimball of Rhode Island discloses the means whereby the capitalist lives. A week ago yesterday Kimball sought to have Andrew W. Powers, a promoter convicted for securing money by fraudulent means. Kimball testified at a police court trial that he had paid Powers two one thousand dollar checks to purchase twenty shares of stock in the New England Importers' Association, which were guaranteed by the export association to pay ten per cent. annually. According to Kimball's testimony, he was to have been President of the New England Importers' Association, which was to be a commercial agency. He discovered, however, that the two companies had no assets and no existence outside that given to it by Powers' imagination. Kimball, under cross-examination, confessed that he did not know when the ten per cent. guaranteed annual dividends were to be paid him.

Kimball's case against Powers was dismissed, with the result that Powers now clamors for his incarceration pending the trial and settlement of a suit for defamation of character.

We are often informed that the wealth and position of the capitalist class are due to their insight, foresight, intuitive knowledge and other psychical factors, too great and too numerous to mention. Yet here is a man, who is a capitalist and the Governor of one of the wealthiest States in the union, who was to be placed at the head of, and draw revenue from, a corporation, upon which he was so badly informed that he didn't know when that revenue was to be paid him.

Kimball differs from the rest of his class in that his ambitions were not realized; in that his cupidity and avarice were not gratified. The capitalist class in general know as little about the corporations of which they are presidents, directors and beneficiaries, as Kimball did about the organizations that existed in Powers' imagination. They employ others—manual and mental laborers—to conduct the enterprises of which they are the nominal, but not the real, heads and shoulders. It is in this that their insight, foresight, intuitive knowledge, etc., consists, and it is these means whereby they exist. Take that away from them and you will make them poor, indeed.

Instances of heroism that shame the gory warrior occur nearly every day in this city. Nor is this confined to firemen and policemen. Unknown men and boys, "nobodies," without hope of fame or reward, when occasion occurs have performed feats of daring worthy of all praise. Of such was the act of John McLeeny on Monday morning at Pier No. 30, East River, where, though in a starving condition, having been without food for two days, he did not hesitate to plunge in the river and rescue a boy from drowning. McLeeny, exhausted by his heroic and unselfish effort, was taken to a hospital, where, it is said, he ate ravenously. Men of this stamp should not be forced to beg or starve in this great city.

A profit of 120 per cent., up to date, has been reaped by the members of the United States Steel Corporation underwriting syndicate, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. Of the \$200,000,000 guaranteed by the syndicate, but \$25,000,000 was actually called for. Three dividends of five per cent. of this \$200,000,000 have been paid during the last six months. These dividends amount to \$50,000,000 or 120 per cent. on the \$25,000,000 actually invested. It is said that a further dividend of \$10,000,000 will soon be distributed, bringing the aggregate up to 160 per cent. These dividends, it is understood, are over and above the \$25,000,000 cash first advanced. This deal constitutes but an item in Mr. Morgan's vast transactions at home and abroad. Well may kings and emperors consider it to their interest to hobnob with Mr. Morgan on terms of equality.

A telegram published in a capitalist paper informs us that the International Typographical Union, long recognized as one of the most influential side partners of the capitalist class, "showed its conservative spirit in defeating a proposition to prohibit any member from belonging to the militia." Like the Bourbons, the pure and simple refuse to learn. They are still willing to furnish the feathers that wing the darts that lay them low.

The farmers of South Dakota have organized a corporation with a capital of \$50,000,000, to be known as "The Farmers' National Co-operative Exchange Company," the purposes of which are to buy, sell and deal in grain, provisions, live stock, and all kinds of produce on commission and otherwise, and to build and equip grain elevators, warehouses, cold storage plants, etc. These farmers are acting strictly in accordance with the unwritten laws of capitalism. With their feet planted firmly on the necks of the agricultural wage slaves, they now propose to exploit the general public by constituting themselves into a formidable claw of the capitalist octopus.

The Negro Congress at Atlanta, Georgia, closed on the 9th inst. Booker T. Washington was the controlling spirit. In common with all the leading men of his race, Mr. Washington is wholly in the service of the capitalist class. No word that he has ever uttered is calculated to lift his people out of the rut of wage slavery. So far from being a new Moses leading his people out of bondage, he is just the reverse.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—This is extortion; damnable extortion!

UNCLE SAM—Which?

B. J.—The price I am now made to pay for meat by my butcher.

U. S.—Why don't you go to the one on the other side of the street?

B. J.—What good would that do me? I would have to pay the same price.

U. S.—Why don't you go to the one two blocks off?

B. J.—For the same reason; he would charge the same price.

U. S.—Why not bestow your patronage on a butcher across town?

B. J.—Why, man, they all charge the same price, the same extortionate price.

U. S.—Why don't you go to Kokomo and buy your meat there?

B. J.—(With an impatient motion)—Kokomo!

U. S.—Yes, Kokomo.

B. J.—In the first place, I don't live in Kokomo.

U. S.—In the second place?

B. J.—In the second place, even if meat were cheaper in Kokomo, it is mockery to tell me to buy it there; the traveling expenses would be too high.

In the third place—

U. S.—What is the third objection?

B. J.—The price of meat is just as high in Kokomo as here. Meat is monopolized. The retailer may be and is a different man in each shop, but behind them all stands one man, one concern—the meat monopolist. You may change retailers, but that is only a change of appearances. You don't and you can't escape subjection to the prices dictated by the monopolist.

U. S.—You are right; but it only serves you right to be caught in the cleft stick of capitalist actual slavery and seeming freedom.

B. J.—Why does it serve me right?

U. S.—Because only the other day you looked calmly upon a lot of impaled workers—as completely impaled with regard to their wages as you are now impaled on the matter of the price of meat.

B. J.—I did?

U. S.—Yes. When the Pennsylvania coal miners struck for higher wages you calmly said: "If they don't like their work by the bosses, why don't they go to some other boss?" Now that you realize why it will do you no good to change your butcher-shop you may also realize why it is mockery to propose to the worker to seek to improve his condition by a change of bosses. The nominal employer may be a different one each time, but the actual employer is the same all the time, whether here or in Kokomo; it is the monopolist, the capitalist class, and he is one. Labor enjoys seeming freedom, but is in actual slavery.

B. J. drops his head.

U. S.—Now, throw that old plug of tobacco out of your mouth and chew upon that fact. You will find it more juicy, piquant and tonic than any plug.

## Political and Economic.

Under the heading of "Industrial America," the Chicago Inter-Ocean shows that while America's population has increased about fivefold during the last century, the productive power of that population has increased fortyfold. Man for man, industrially considered, the American is twenty-five years ahead of the Englishman, who in turn is far ahead of his European neighbor. At this rate in 1920 there will be 110,000,000 Americans, with a working power equal to all the 350,000,000 people which Europe will then probably contain.

Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania have agreed to assist in the attempt to restore industrial peace in the mining regions of that State. Any agreement that these gentlemen may bring about will assuredly be in the interest of their own class, the capitalist class. Some little concession may be made to the miners, so that the labor fakirs will be able to pose as having won a "great victory." It is not to the interest of the mine owners to discredit the fakirs entirely, as their services may be needed at some future time.

The Populists of Texas have held their State Convention, made nominations, adopted the usual platform favoring public ownership of public utilities, the referendum, etc., and henceforth are to be known officially as the "Allied People's Party," the name adopted last April at a convention of the "reformers" in Louisville. No change of name, however, can disguise the freakish ideas of these middle class malcontents.

The Pall Mall Gazette, owned by the renegade American, Willy Wally Astor, states that the people of Great Britain have borne the cost of the South African war—about \$1,140,000,000—without a murmur. Capitalists care nothing for the cost of war, since they soon recoup themselves by skinning the wage slaves out of the wealth they create by their labor.

We congratulate the New York "Sun" on the fact that it has the decency to refer to the Socialist Labor Party by its right name. There can be no excuse for the many papers that confound an honored party name with those of freak organizations.








**GLOBE  
TEA CO.**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
 Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts  
 100 Union Hill, N. J.

---

**PICNIC**  
**LIST CLUB of Boston**  
**AND PICNIC**  
**grove, Roxbury**  
**September 1, 1902**  
 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

---

**BERRY of Haverhill**  
 THE SWEDISH GLEE CLUB OF BOSTON  
 THE SWEDISH SING. CHORUS HARMONI  
 THE SCAND. SOCIALIST CHORUS and  
 THE SCANDINAVIAN SINGING CHORUS  
**PROGRAMME**  
 Three Legged Race, Team Running  
 L. P. and S. T. & L. A., Wrestling Ex-  
 yard Dash,  
 Contest.  
 and the Winners in each event:  
**DOHERTY'S ORCHESTRA.**  
**nt, 50c.; Lady, 35c.**  
 rs with parents, free.  
 ale goes to the DAILY PEOPLE, the  
 Massachusetts State Committee and  
 Socialist Labor Party.  
 umbus Avenue, and Franklin Park-

---

**DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING.**  
**S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.**  
 Box Trade a Specialty.  
 Our Jewel, a good cigar...Box of 50, \$1 25  
 Old Judge, equal to any 5c  
 cigar ..... " 45  
 Arm and Hammer, a good  
 combination ..... " 1 75  
 Invincibles, in the cheap  
 est place, \$2; our price, ..... " 1 75  
 Nature Beauties, in your  
 locality, \$2.50; we charge ..... " 2 00  
 Medallion, equal to any 10c  
 cigar ..... " 2 25  
 Shipped on receipt of price to any ad-  
 dress.  
 WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.  
 For Complete Price List, Address,

---

**ECKSTEIN BROS.**  
 2-6 New Beade Street, New York.

---

**Sozialistische  
Arbeiter-Zeitung.**  
 Owned and Published by the Socialist  
 Labor Party.  
**PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.**  
**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
 One Year .....\$1.00  
 Six Months ..... .50  
 Three Months ..... .25  
 Editorial Rooms and Business Of-  
 fice; 239 St. Clair Street,  
 Cleveland, Ohio.  
 where all editorial communications,  
 money, remittances, and "business com-  
 munications are to be directed.

---

**ARBEITER ZEITUNG**  
 (Jewish Weekly)  
**OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE S. L. P.**  
 Published every Saturday  
**2 TO 6 NEW READE STREET, N. Y.**  
 Subscription Price—\$1 a Year.  
 Six Months—60 Cents.

---

UP-TO-DATE  
**PRINTING**  
 OF EVERY  
 DESCRIPTION

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**  
 2 NEW READE ST., NEW YORK

---

**COLORADO AGITATION FUND.**  
 I wish to acknowledge in the WEEK-  
 LY PEOPLE the receipt of the follow-  
 ing contributions to the Colorado State  
 Agitation Fund:  
 Nels Anderson, Gladstone ..... \$3 00  
 Howard Tryon, Denver ..... 2 50  
 Chas. H. Chase, Denver ..... 10 00  
 Total .....\$15 50  
 Fraternally,  
 Chas. H. Chase,  
 State Secretary, 624 13th St.